FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

15 JUNE 1983

Lebanon

Parliamentary Approval of Accord — Lebanon's Chamber of Deputies approved a bill authorizing the government to ratify the agreement with Israel, Voice of Lebanon radio reported. Only 2 deputies opposed the bill, 4 abstained, and 64 voted in favor. Speaking before the vote, former Prime Minister Sa'ib Salam told deputies that the majority of Lebanese Muslims approve the agreement, the radio noted.

Possible IDF Redeployment — Israeli Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche left for Washington for talks with U.S. officials on a possible IDF redeployment in Lebanon in view of Syria's refusal to withdraw its forces, Jerusalem radio reported. Israeli leaders have concluded that the IDF deployment should be reexamined and that Israeli forces should be removed from the Ash-Shuf area within several weeks, *Ma'ariv* reported. Meanwhile, in an interview with IDF radio, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir denied reports that the United States is opposed to changes in the IDF deployment.

Security Situation — Gunmen from rival factions engaged in clashes in the northern city of Tripoli, in the Ash-Shuf area, and in the 'Ayn al-Hulwah Palestinian refugee camp near Sidon, according to Beirut and Voice of Lebanon radios.

PLO Affairs

PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat returned to Damascus where he will chair a number of meetings including a Fatah Central Committee session that will discuss the date and venue of the upcoming Fatah Revolutionary Council meeting, Baghdad Voice of PLO radio reported. Citing diplomatic sources, the Amman paper *Al-Liwa'* reported that 'Arafat is considering moving the PLO headquarters from Damascus in retaliation for Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad's message warning 'Arafat not to use force to quell Fatah dissidents. Meanwhile, in a statement to the Bahraini paper *Akhbar Al-Khalij* reported by WAKH, 'Arafat called on Syria to return to Fatah offices in Damascus occupied by "Arab elements" and reaffirmed his belief that President al-Asad will act to stop interference by "some Syrian organs." The PLO is facing "difficulties" in dispatching its combatants to Lebanon which are not caused by the various countries hosting the PLO fighters, 'Arafat also disclosed. Nevertheless, the PLO has made arrangements to send its fighters to the front should a war with Israel erupt, he added.

Responding to Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's criticism of the PLO leadership in the Cyprus magazine *Al-Mawqif Al-'Arabi*, a Baghdad Voice of PLO radio commentary launched a strong attack on "Sergeant" al-Qadhdhafi, describing his as a "jester, demagogue, and a hypocrite" who is unfit to touch the feet of the Palestinian fighters.

Saudi Arabia

A Riyadh radio commentary focused on the possibility of a revival of the Reagan plan through a new "supplement" that may include some of the demands claimed by the Palestinian people and may provide an "opportunity" for the Soviet Union through the convening of an international conference.

Afghanistan

Rebel fighters captured a number of Soviet soldiers in and around Qandahar during a series of attacks timed to coincide with President Babrak Karmal's recent visit to the city, AFP reported citing diplomatic sources in Islamabad.

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'Arafat Arrives in Damascus for Meetings
JN141638 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, arrived in Damascus today.

Our correspondent has learned that brother Abu 'Ammar will hold several meetings of the Palestinian revolution forces' Supreme Military Council and the Fatah Central Committee. The latter will discuss the date and venue of the upcoming meeting of Fatah Revolutionary Council. Brother Abu 'Ammar will also chair a meeting of the PLO Executive Committee.

Earlier this morning, Brother Abu 'Ammar accompanied by Brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir] inspected the joint forces positions in the Al-Biqa'. He met with the commanders of the military positions and the revolution's cadres and discussed with them the military situation and the Palestinian revolution's combat readiness. Abu 'Ammar then reviewed developments in the Palestinian arena and briefed the attendants on the political state of affairs in the region in light of his recent tour of 11 Arab and friendly states.

'Arafat Discusses Fatah Dissension, Syria
GF140850 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0745 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] Manama, 14 Jun (WAKH) — Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, has stated that the Palestinian revolution is facing difficulties in dispatching its combatants to the battlefront. He noted that the possibility of war does exist, and affirmed that the Fatah offices in Damascus are still occupied by Arab elements that broke into them. He said the execution of 5 Palestinians who tried to kill Fatah leaderes is an old incident that took place 3 months ago.

In a statement to Bahraini newspaper *Akhbar Al-Khalij*, 'Arafat said what has happened inside the Fatah movement has been exaggerated by organs of the information media. He explained that the problem cropped up due to Arab interferences that started during the siege of Beirut. He added that the crisis is considered over but the information media will not let it end.

The Palestinian chief noted that the PLO is facing difficulties in dispatching its combatants from the countries they are now in to the battlefront in anticipation of the possibility of a big war with Israel. He said the cause of this is not the host countries. However, he explained that in spite of that, arrangements have been made to dispatch the combatants one way or another should a war erupt.

'Arafat said the Fatah movement expects Syria to return to the movement its offices that were occupied by Arab elements in Damascus. He added: I am confident that Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad will act to stop the interference of some Syrian organs, because these offices are guarded by Syrian organs and not by our personnel.

About the mediation efforts of some Arab parties regarding the PLO, 'Arafat said that such mediation efforts have been carried out by Saudi Crown Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid, and YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih. He said the possibility of war in Al-Biqa' exists, especially since the Israeli threat was made against the PLO, holding the PLO responsible for operations and escalation of operations behind Israeli lines in Lebanon.

'Arafat spoke about the recent visit made to the Soviet Union by Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad. He said that it had been very successful because although this was a military delegation, it had represented the Fatah movement and it had received official treatment. It was received by the Kremlin leaders and held official talks with the Soviet Foreign Ministry and the Central Committee.

Answering the question on new initiatives for the Middle East, 'Arafat said: Unfortunately, things are at a standstill. But I should point out that after the signing of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement, the Jordanian file was opened and this means the Palestinian file was opened too. This is what U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has announced. 'Arafat explained that this means initiatives will be directed toward Jordan and not the PLO, because the United States still does not recognize the PLO.

'Arafat talked about the eight Israeli prisoners held by the PLO. He said efforts are being exerted by the International Red Cross and the Austrian Government, and we are awaiting the lastest official response we are supposed to get from the Israeli Government via the Red Cross. In this regard, he said that the Israelis have agreed to the Palestinians' conditions, but some issues are still pending which should be made clear and precise.

Return to Lebanon Discussed
JN141231 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] In Tripoli, northern Lebanon, clashes erupted anew at dawn today between anti-Syrian and pro-Syrian factions, leaving one dead and five others wounded. The clashes have stopped, thanks to the good offices that the Coordination Committee in Tripoli exerted with the rival factions. In addition to all this, it is worth noting that PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat yesterday returned to Al-Biqa' via Damascus. No information is yet available on his arrival in Tripoli. It has been said that 'Arafat will meet with the Palestinian leaders in Tripoli in an attempt to tackle the inter-Fatah differences.

In a statement published today by Bahrain *Akhbar Al-Khalij*, 'Arafat asserted that the PLO has taken all the necessary precautions to reassemble its forces in Lebanon in the event of the outbreak of a new war. There are some 8,000 Palestinian fighters in Al-Biqa' and the north.

More on 'Arafat Statements

JN141830 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1715 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Telephone dispatch from Damascus by Radio Monte Carlo correspondent Louis Faris]

[Text] Today there was noticeable interest in yesterday's statement by Yasir 'Arafat, who said that during his recent tour of Arab states he called for an Arab summit, adding that he will attend this summit even if it is held in Damascus. 'Arafat made this statement to journalists in Shtawrah, which he visited yesterday as part of his tour of Al-Biqa'. This tour has been the first since 3 June. It also came after his tour of Romania, Algeria, Iraq, India, YAR, PDRY, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, and Bahrain.

In Shtawrah, 'Arafat met with the Fatah movement's military officials. However, Palestinian sources said that the Fatah Central Committee and the Higher Palestinian Military Council will hold a series of meeting shortly in order to fix a date for the convocation of the Fatah Revolutionary Council to discuss the opposition movement within Fatah. On this subject, 'Arafat said that the differences are marginal and exaggerated.

Khalil al-Wazir, alias Abu Jihad, said that the opposition movement has not completely ended, but has been contained and no longer is of any concern. Abu Jihad added that during his meeting with the military commanders in Shtawrah yesterday, 'Arafat read excerpts of a message he received recently from Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov, in which Andropov said that he supports 'Arafat and the PLO, and that he is eager to maintain the Palestinains' gains after last summer's war. Abu Jihad also indicated that the Arab summit called for by 'Arafat during his tour aims at discussing the current Arab situation and the dangers posed by the Lebanese-Israeli agreement. He said that the situation within the Fatah movement will not disrupt the diplomatic efforts being exerted on the international and Arab levels.

Jihad Salih, spokesman of the opposition movement, reacted to Abu Jihad's statements by emphasizing that the conflict has not ended. He described Abu Jihad's statements as an attempt to shun facts.

Yesterday evening Yasir 'Arafat left for Tripoli. A source close to him said that 'Arafat will stay for some time in northern Lebanon. In another development, the PFLP-GC official spokesman reacted to Abu Jihad's accusations that the PFLP-GC is obstructing the exchange of POW's. Fadl Shururu stressed the PFLOP-GC's abidance by any resolution issued by the legitimate revolution departments in this regard.

As for the Lebanese-Israeli agreement, the Syrian stand remains unchanged. It strongly rejects this agreement. The Syrian papers reaffirmed that Syria will not bargain over it.

U.S. Embassy sources in Damascus affirmed that during his visit to Damascus on 7 May, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz invited his Syrian counterpart 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam to visit Washington. However, the embassy said that no date has been fixed for this visit, thus leaving it open. The Syrian sources have not commented on this.

'Arafat Said Considering PLO Move From Damascus

JN150703 Amman Al-Liwa' in Arabic 15 Jun 83 p 1

[Text] Informed diplomatic sources have indicated that Yasir 'Arafat is seriously thinking of moving the PLO headquarters out of Damascus in retaliation for Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad's message warning 'Arafat not to resort to force in settling the rebellious move within Fatah.

In another development, the Syrian mass media have started attributing Fatah's military operations against the Israeli forces in Lebanon to the Lebanese resistance.

Palestinians close to 'Arafat said that the Syrian president's message to Yasir 'Arafat is unequivocal evidence of Syria's involvement in the rebellion, which ignited within the Fatah forces and then spread to include the Palestinian forces near Damascus.

Fatah Central Committee To Meet in Damascus

GF141208 Kuwait Al-Watan in Arabic 13 Jun 83 p 1

[Excerpt] In a statement to *Al-Watan*, Fatah Central Committee member Salim az-Za'nun said that a meeting of the Fatah Central Committee will be convened in Damascus within the next 48 hours, and that it will be attended by the members of the council [as published] to discuss the latest Palestinian developments and military issues, in addition to internal matters within the movement.

Fatah Rebel Spokesman Jihad Salih Interviewed

AU141401 Vienna Profil No 24 in German 13 Jun 83 p 35

[Interview with "Fatah rebel spokesman" Jihad Salih, by Otmar Lahodynsky in Damascus — no date given]

[Text] *Profil*: For 1 month you have rebelled against 'Arafat and the entire Fatah leadership. Why don't you split off and found a new PLO faction?

Salih: We don't want a split. What is involved here is a dispute within a political organization. And the deviationist attitude of certain Fatah leaders.

Profil: Which?

Salih: 'Arafat, Abu Jihad, Khalid al-Hasan...

Profil: What is it actually that you hold against them?

Salih: They have deviated from the Fatah doctrine. This doctrine describes the United States as our main enemy who, with its assistant Israel, wants to become the ruler of the Middle East. It

was with the aid of the reactionary Arab states that the Reagan initiative was not rejected.

Profil: But the latest PLO national congress in Algiers surely did not directly reject the Reagan plan either, but merely called it inadequate. Why did you and your people not cry out there and then?

Salih: At 'Arafat's suggestion, the Algerian authorities did not even let some of our people enter the country, such as Abu Salih or Qadri.

Profil: But Qadri was there. I talked with him (a member of the Fatah Central Committee) in Algiers.

Salih: Yes, but they would not let him talk at the congress. Abu (Akram) was told to leave the meeting, on 'Arafat's orders.

Profil: Why do you rebel against 'Arafat only as late as now?

Salih: At first it was a quiet dispute. It was heated up only a few weeks ago. What we hold against the Fatah leadership is that:

1. It wants to accept the Reagan plan;

2. It has established contacts with the Egyptian regime contrary to the National Council decisions;

3. It has met with declared representatives of Zionism, and;

4. It has planned the withdrawal of the PLO troops from the Al-Biqa' plain.

Profil: And what are the aims of your protest movement?

Salih: We want to bring back our fighters, who are now scattered over 9 Arab countries, to fight against the Zionists. We demand the withdrawal of 'Arafat's latest military decisions, the return to the decisions of the last Fatah conference, and an immediate emergency meeting of Fatah in Damascus.

Profil: What will happen if 'Arafat's followers command a majority there?

Salih: We are sure that the majority will support our demands. Whoever does not accept these decisions shoud simply be thrown out.

Profil: How many followers do you actually have?

Salih: I am not permitted to cite you any exact figures, but all decent Fatah leaders are on our side. We have not only people in our positions but also on the other side of the fence. We do not even want to bring them to our bases, because they are more important to us where they are now.

Profil: 'Arafat has declared that it is the Libyans who are backing you. Are you paid by Al-Qadhdhafi?

Salih: We welcome any Arab support as long as it does not seek to influence our attitude. So much for Libya.

Profil: What do you think of Al-Qadhdhafi's recommendation to the besieged PLO fighters in Beirut to commit suicide?

Salih: We are against any assertion that smears our revolution.

Profil: Do you think that it was wrong to leave Beirut?

Salih: That was certainly a mistake.

Profil: One of your leaders, Abu Akram, declared that the PLO fighters should return to Beirut and to south Lebanon and resume there the struggle against the "Zionists." After the Lebanon campaign, do you regard the prospects of a military victory over Israel as realistic?

Salih: Our troops must be reunited, but we still exist in south Lebanon. There, Israeli soldiers are again and again killed or wounded by our soldiers, not by scorpions (laughs).

Profil: Last week there was some shooting among Fatah soldiers. Are you not doing your main enemy the greatest favor if you are now mutually killing yourselves?

Salih: Sure, any fighting among Palestinians helps the Israelis. But it was not we who started it. When Abu Hatim had our positions fired on, we did not shoot back immediately. And when his men came close to us, our soldiers shot in the air. Thereupon they threw their arms away and ran away. Eleven of their people have joined us.

Profil: Where does your movement stand ideologically?

Salih: We stand fully behind the Fatah principles. And we don't care whether one is a Marxist or a Muslim brother. We will persevere in our positions until our demands are fulfilled. We will not retreat one single centimeter.

PLO Sets Conditions For Withdrawal From Lebanon

GF141540 Kuwait Al-Anba' in Arabic 13 Jun 83 P 1

[Fatimah Mansur Dispatch]

[Text] Hani al-Hasan, political adviser to the PLO chairman, has told Al-Anba' that there are demands by the Palestinian resistance and their implementation is a basic condition for withdrawal from the Al-Biqa' and northern Lebanon.

Hani al-Hasan indicated that foremost of these demands is Israel's full withdrawal from all Lebanese territories. He continued that the situation of the Palestinians in Lebanon should be reviewed and repeated attacks against them should end. He added that they should be given their rights to have a normal life, and to ensure that they are not banned from the right to work and from other demands which can be discussed in detail when these guarantees are discussed. Al-Hasan added that these

guarantees must be discussed with the Lebanese Government under the supervision of the Arab League so that an agreement — which commits all the sides to it and which cannot be violated — will be signed.

Al-Hasan stressed the importance of the other conditions indicating that one of them is signing a tripartite agreement, which includes the PLO, Syria, and Lebanon, after discussion of the political aspect of the situation and after reaching a formula accepted by the three sides. He also pointed out that the Palestinian resistance will not allow the repetition of the massacres nor will it allow continuation of attacks against the Palestinians in Lebanon.

PLO's Al-Fahum Meets Soviet Delegation in Damascus

GF141912 San'a' Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1800 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] Khalid Al-Fahum, chairman of the Palestine National Council, today met with the Soviet delegation which is headed by Mr Akil Umurzakovich Salimov, secretary of the Uzbekistan Communist Party, and which is currently visiting Damascus. The situations in the Middle East region, Palestinian-Soviet relations, and the means to bolster them were reviewed during the meeting.

Libya's Al-Qadhdhafi Scored as 'Demagogue'

JN141946 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1530 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Unattibuted commentary]

[Text] Libya's Sergeant Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has resumed his attack against the Palestinian revolution and its leadership. He described the Palestinian leadership as mercurial, and a colorless, odorless, and tasteless leadership. Al-Qadhdhafi's statements were published in the *Al-Mawqif Al-'Arabi* which is issued in Cyprus and financed by one of his aides.

The statements by Libya's sergeant were made in wake of his unexpected tour of several Arab countries, whose leaders he previously described as traitors. Reports from the Arab countries visited by Al-Qadhdhafi mention that his visit has not been welcomed in spite of the protocol rules which usually accompany the visits of officials and leaders. Al-Qadhdhafi, who is now well known to the far and near in the Arab world as a jester, demagogue, and a hypocrite par excellence, has not only been exposed by the Arab rulers but also by the Arab masses. It suffices to say that the mere mention of his name brings to mind rhetorical stands and empty slogans and speeches replete with lies.

As for us in the Palestinian arena, we have tested Al-Qadhdhafi more than once and in more than one stand. We tested him inthe Lebanese war, which we have waged with our modest weapons and with our bare chests. The world at large witnessed the shameful and mean stand of Libya's sergeant, a stand which is linked to that of the United States and the Zionist enemy. Everybody hoped that the Palestinian command would surrender and its revolutionaries would be exterminated.

We tell Al-Qadhdhafi and the mean puppets in the Palestinian arena who accuse the Palestinian leadership of being mercurial that those who lead the longest Arab war against Israel cannot be mercurial, and that those who fought in this war are real heroes whose feet Al-Qadhdhafi cannot have the honor of touching, or reaching their level. All his funds, which he steals from the Libyan people, cannot change any struggler into a promoter for his fallacies, or his green and black books. Those whom Al-Qadhdhafi call mercurial are waging daily a heroic war of attrition in southern Lebanon and Al-Biqa', which even the Zionist enemy has admitted.

Let the sergeant of Libya repeat what he likes to hear because all his unstable stands will not change the Palestinian fact, led by Fatah, and for which we shed the blood of our martyrs to maintain this fact the pillar of our Palestinian structure within which democracy and the freedom of opinion prevails. Congratulations to the puppets for having the charlatan of Libya who arouses disgust because his treason nauseates the Arabs and is inspired from the Zionist teachings which the sergeant of Libya is promoting.

It is no coincidence that these buffooneries against the Palestinian revolution are made by the head of the Masonic lodge in Libya, Al-Qadhdhafi, after every U.S. or Zionist statement threatening to exterminate the Palestinian people and their sole and legitimate representatives.

Three days ago, Reagan said that he will be the rock that will protect Israel's security. We find that Al-Qadhdhafi who is carrying out the teachings of his master in Washington, has chosen to be a pebble of this rock. Our people and nation, however, are lying in wait to crush this obnoxious pebble which exudes a smell of depravity and treason.

BAHRAIN

Amir To Visit United States 18-21 July

GF150434 Manama GULF DAILY NEWS in English 15 Jun 83 p 1

[Excerpt] HH the amir is to pay a four-day official visit to America next month at the invitation of President Ronald Reagan.

The visit will begin on July 18 and during the official talks, HH Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah will discuss relations between Bahrain and the U.S. and issues of the Gulf and the Middle East with the President and other senior American officials.

The amir's visit is due to last until July 21.

KUWAIT

Participation in GCC Military Exercises Confirmed

LD112350 Kuwait KUNA in English 1648 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] Kuwait,June 11 (KUNA) — Defence Minister Shaykh Salem al-Sabah confirmed Saturday that Kuwait will participate by an armed unit in a joint military exercise to be staged by the six countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council.

During a press meeting here today, Shaykh Salem said that the GCC defence ministers had asserted that such a gulf joint exercise can bring army commanding officers together and create a GCC rapid deployment force which can repel any external attack against any member-state of the council, which groups Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, UAE, Qatar, Bahrain and Oman.

News of the military exercise, scheduled to take place next October somewhere in the Gulf region, was first disclosed by Sultan Qabus of Oman in an interview with the London-based *Middle East Economic Digest publish [word indistinct].*

The Omani ruler, whose country is a member of the GCC, has said that the exercises will involve ground forces only.

Shaykh Salem indicated that Gulf diversification of arms sources have military and political advantages, since "politically" he said "we are not committed to one supplier with whom relations may change."

From the military aspect, the official noted that purchase of arms is made according to the country's interests and in view of their suitability for defence purposes. He said that the various arms will not affect their use (?but reminded) of the necessity of maintenance as "an end defence line" which calls for a trained cadre to ensure the serviceability of the war machinery and hardware.

The defence chief added that the variety of arms used in the Gulf states will be (?a) benefit for the individual soldier who will become acquainted with the use of a host of arms, acquire wider experience in this respect and will be better equipped to draw up the suitable strategic plans.

Shaykh Salem criticised the present system of calling twice every year on Army reservists exceeding 10,000 for a month refresher training course, saying that the procedure keeps the mobilization section (?career) two months in an else idle year. [sentence as received]

He indicated that the idea now was to divide the reservists to be called for service into 11 or 12 batches, each comprising about 1,500 draftees, for training in rotation.

The defence minister concluded that depending on the successful execution of this plan, a decision on whether to extend the period of active service or maintaining it at the present level will be taken.

SAUDI ARABIA

Modification of Reagan's Peace Plan Analyzed

GF141522 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 14 June 83

[Analysis by Hamzah Muhsin As-Saqqaf]

[Text] Following a slowdown in the Middle East peace process, reports talk anew about the moves on the various axes, except for the Israeli enemy, in the direction of intensifying the efforts of peace and the attempts to remove the bottlenecks. The activity of these axes has been represented in a number of inclinations reflected by the statements of officials and political circles in more than one capital and more than one political axis.

One of these inclinations is a move toward convening an Arab summit conference that may be large and comprehensive. This was announced by Mr Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, in the wake of his tour to a number of fraternal countries when he indicated that convening an Arab summit now is considered one of the positive and blessed results of the Kingdom's efforts, under the leadership of His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, toward bolstering Arab solidarity and uniting the Arab nation in the face of challenges.

Other indications which motivate the peace process are news reports in the Western press about a second Reagan plan. This is the plan which, if true, will be a supplement to President Reagan's first plan which was proposed last September. According to these reports, the plan may include some of the demands claimed by the Palestinian people if it is really meant to play a tangible role in boosting the peace process in the region.

Add to this the U.S. inclination to expand the circle of peace efforts so as to cater for all parties and give an opportunity to the Soviets. Washington has been hinting its readiness to proceed in this direction when it left to its resident envoy in the Middle East, Draper, the task of declaring and stressing the necessity of shifting the peace process to an advanced stage by convening an international conference similar to that of Geneva. If an international conference on the Palestinian question is then held, the

issue of the representation of the Palestinians will impose itself within the framework of a direct recognition of the PLO, and this is the issue which President Reagan's plan failed to include when it was announced last September.

Therefore, this issue may be one of the main points in the genuine amendment that may be effected by President Reagan's second plan on the Middle East. And in the area of recognizing the PLO, the future of the Palestinian state becomes valid and a meeting point is reached between the PLO and the U.S. Administration on the possibility of a political solution to the problem. This is the meeting that will eventually lead to the nature of this state and the dimensions of its geographical and political existence. There is no doubt that Washington's inclination to activate the peace process in the region and revive the U.S. President's plan through a new supplement is almost expected by virtue of the political facts which gather these days around the situation in the region.

The announcement of an expected visit by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz to the Middle East at the end of June or the beginning of July is considered foremost among these facts and indications of a second U.S. plan. George Shultz was supposed to announce this plan in a new initiative during his previous visit to the region.

AL-JAZIRAH Highlights Islamic Growth in USSR

GF130800 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 13 Jun 83

[From the press review]

[Text] The newspaper *Al-Jazirah* editorially commented on the the Islamic awakening that has been taking place regularly in the Islamic world in recent years, especially in the past 2 years following the third summit conference of leaders and chiefs of Muslim countries and peoples which was held in Mecca and which issued the renowned Mecca Declaration.

Under the headline: "The Islamic Awakening Invades the Youths of the Soviet Union," the newspaper wrote:

"This deep religious awakening has not been limited to the borders of the Islamic world only. It has vigorously spread to many distant countries. It even reached the second greatest country in the world as far as economic and military measures are concerned — a country that has adopted atheism and a philosophical doctrine that denies the existence of God. This country is the Soviet Union.

"At the beginning of this blessed month [of Ramadan], some information media sources carried a report described by the newspaper *Komsomolskaya Pravda* as dangerous. The report, as quoted by *Al-Jazirah* said: 'The spread of Islam among the youths in the southern part of the country has started to cause the Communist Party officials in the Soviet Union to worry very much.'

"The report also said that illegal Islamic organizations have become more skillful than the Communist Party in attracting youths toward that religion and are achieving increasing success."

UAE

Foreign Minister, Arab League Secretary Meet

GF141132 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] Rashid 'Abdallah, UAE minister of state for foreign affairs, today met with Chedli Klibi, secretary general of the Arab League, who is currently visiting the UAE.

Following the meeting, Klibi stated that the current Arab situation was reviewed, and that he listened to the view of the minister of state for foreign affairs and positions of the UAE on all existing problems. He described his talks with the minister as good and positive.

Supreme Court Postpones Al-Jihad Organization Case

NC131936 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1652 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] Cairo, 13 Jun (MENA) — The Supreme State Security Court today concluded its hearings of the testimonies given by the defense witnesses in the case of the Al-Jihad organization. The court heard the testimonies given by five defense witnesses involved in this case reagrding the time at which some defendants were arrested, and about the defense witnesses' views on the charges preferred against the defendants.

The court decided to postpone the case until its 24 July session so that the defense can begin to plead for the defendants, on the understanding that the defense pleadings will end within 64 sessions.

The court has also decided to allow the defense to see all the minutes of its sessions, provided that the defense will brief those defendants who did not attend some sessions on the measures that were taken during their absence.

The court decided to speed up the medical examination of some defendants and to present a list of the defendants who were taken from Asyut to Cairo on a plane that was boarded by the assistnat public prosecutor on 10 October 1981.

The court also decided to present an official copy of the custody decisions and of the reasons for the decisions made against the defendants on 5 September, and to present an official copy of the arrest warrants issued against all the defendants. This copy will clarify the date of issue of the order and the reasons for it.

Opening of Israeli Office in Jerusalem Scored

NC141450 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Ahmad al-Qasir Commentary: "Arab Jerusalem Is an Indivisible Part of the Occupied West Bank"]

[Text] When it announced its decision to set up an office for the Israeli Defense Minister in Arab Jerusalem, which was occupied in 1967 and which constitutes a principal part of the occupied Arab territory in the West Bank, Israel primarily aimed at laying new obstacles in the way of the international and regional efforts to establish a just peace in the Middle East guaranteeing the legitimate rights of all peoples in the area, including the Palestinian people. On the other hand, Israel intended to release a trial balloon to measure the extent of the Arab and international reaction to this decision. Israel itself knows the extent of the danger of this decision and of its dimensions because of the special and important status which the Arab city of Jerusalem enjoys. The question of Arab Jerusalem remains one of the most thorny issues for which no settlement has been reached within the framework of the negotiations that took place with the U.S. participation.

The entire Arab region is now witnessing a high state of tension and instability as a result of Israel's unjustified invasion of Lebanon, the continued Israeli occupation of the West Bank and Gaza sector, and Israel's defiance of the international will and legitimacy by continuing to establish new settlements at the expense of the occupied Palestinian Arab territories and the expense of the Palestinian peoples. It is regrettable and illogical that Israel should announce at this particular time its decision to set up an office for its defense minister in Arab Jerusalem as if it is an urgent strategic need dictated by persistent security factors threatening Israel. It is also regrettable and strange that Israel should announce its rejection of the Egyptian protest to this decision using as a pretext some feeble excuses which are neither logical nor legitimate.

This decision is a clear violation of the security council's resolution which stipulates that it is impermissible to forcibly annex the territories of others. It also violates the text and spirit of the two Camp David accrods and the peace agreement. Moreover, this decision is not consistent with the spirit of peace which is cherished by all the parties concerned. On the contrary, it complicates the situation further, asserting that Israel acts within the framework of a special concept which is absolutely inconsistent with the concept of the other parites concerned, and even of the world, and which is inconsistent with the meaning of peaceful coexistence among the peoples in the area. In other words, Israel is trying to impose a fait accompli and exploit its forcible occupation of the territories of others.

While viewing with deep concern these aggressive and provocative actions by Israel, because of their possible dangerous consequences, we affirm at the same time that such a step by Israel will directly affect the peace process which Egypt is presently carrying out with the participation of Washington. It will also directly affect the present efforts to persuade the Palestinians and Jordan to coordinate among themselves in order to participate in the peace process. On the contrary, such a step will silence all the logical voices in the Arab world, which began to believe in peace as a way for settling the Arab-Israeli dispute — a belief which was made clear in the Fes Summit resolutions.

In addition to all this, we say that such a step by Israel will directly affect the possibility of implementing the Israeli-Lebanese agreement because of the very difficult situation which the Lebanese Government will find itself in when facing the opponents of the agreement. This will further complicate the tense situation in this volatile area of the world.

Communique Says Three Iranians Killed, Area Shelled

JN141654 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Communique No 1,122 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 14 June 1983]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Whenever the Iranian rulers, who are overridden by recklessness, charlatanism, and barbarism, continue their aggression against Iraq — a country where goodness, advancement, and peace reign supreme — they have found the proud Iraqi people stronger and more determined to confront and defeat all their desperate attempts. The results of the activities carried out in the operational sectors yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. Our forward units opened fire on a group of enemy troops opposite our positions in the Maysan sector, killing three and destroying their weapons.

2. Our forward units opened artillery fire on the enemy positions and concentrations opposite our positions in the central sector of the battlefield, destroying three infantry positions; one excavator; and one hardware stockpile, setting it on fire.

3. One was killed in the area east of Basra.

4. This morning the vile Khomeyniite clique shelled Zurbatiyah and its suburbs with artillery, damaging some civilian establishments.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 14 June 1983

AL-MAJALLAH: Iraq-Iran War Mediation Successful

PM131353 London Al-Majallah in Arabic 11-17 Jun 83 p 8

[From "*Al-Majallah* Correspondents' Dispatches"]

[Text] Informed Arab sources have told *Al-Majallah* that Gulf mediation aimed at ending the Iraqi-Iranian war has been successful and that the progress made will soon be reflected in the form of intensive meetings between the two parties to the conflict.

According to these sources, the Iranian side has dropped its demand for a change in the Iraqi regime from the conditions it had laid down for agreeing to end the war. Tehran, however, still insists on its demand for massive compensation for its losses. This demand is still under consideration by the Arab sides concerned with ending the conflict.

Al-Majallah has learned that Iraq responded to the Gulf mediation but made the ocndition that a cease-fire constitute a part of an overall agreement to end the war. That is why it reserves the right to continue to strike at Iranian military and economic postions within its reach until a final agreement is reached.

Informed sources have revealed to *Al-Majallah* that, contrary to the reports that Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz' second visit to Paris did not cover the question of purchasing new weapons, the Iraqi official did reach agreement with the French providing for an increase in the quantities of arms supplied to Iraq by France, including Mirage aircraft, new ground defense weapons, and naval items.

Tariq 'Aziz had concluded an agreement with the French Government rescheduling Iraq's debts to French companies which supply Iraq with French arms and equipment, as well as companies participating in Iraq's development and reconstruction projects.

'Aziz Leaves for Amman; Message for Husayn

JN150934 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0925 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] Baghdad, 15 Jun (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, left for Amman this afternoon on a visit to Jordan, during which he will convey an oral message from President Saddam Husayn to Jordanian King Husayn.

President Husayn Addresses Italian Journalists

JN141139 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1100 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] President Saddam Husayn this morning held a press conference attended by a group of Italian journalists currently visiting the country. While answering the journalists' questions, the president reviewed the causes of the outbreak of the Iraqi-Iranian war and Iraq's search for peace from the position of strength and decisive victory on all the battle fronts to repulse the Iranian regime's aggression. The president affirmed that any future Iranian attack will suffer miserable defeat and that great Iraq will again triumph in defense of its sovereignty and territory.

The president also dealt with the Arab situation in general and the Palestine question in particular. He affirmed Iraq's support for the PLO and urged the organization's unity and independence. In his dialogue with the representatives of the Italian press, news agencies and television networks, the president expressed Iraq's desire to develop the ties of friendship and cooperation with Italy on the basis of equality and common interests. The president affirmed Iraq's firm, principled view of international relations, saying Iraq wants to be a factor of stability in the region and to cooperate with all the countries of the world to play a positive role in establishing the bases for world stability.

The 2-hour press conference was attended by Khalid 'Abd al-Mun'im, director of the presidential office; Latif Nusayyif Jasim, minister of information and culture; and the director of the press and information directorate at the presidential office.

ANSA Report

AU141955 Rome ANSA in English 1947 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text](ANSA) — Baghdad, June 14 — Iraq is ready and willing to improve and develop relations with the Soviet Union "in the interests of both nations", Iraq head of state Saddam Husayn told a group of Italian newsmen here today, thus confirming

rumors of a rapprochement between Baghdad and Moscow even as relations between Iran and the United States begin to thaw.

Husayn reiterated Iraq's readiness to end its war with Iran and asked Italy and Europe to take a clear position "in favor of those who want peace".

He admonished Italian companies who have withdrawn from the Iraqi market and said that this would not be forgotten once the war was over.

Husayn also said he was convinced that Iranian leader Ruhollah Khomeyni will be forced to sue for peace just as he had to negotiate the liberation of the American hostages.

The friendship and cooperation treaty between Iraq and the Soviet Union remained (?a dead) letter after numerous Communist Party leaders were executed by firing squad in Baghdad in 1978.

Western diplomatic sources said that Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz, in a recent trip to Moscow, managed to obtain large quantities of weapons.

Asked to comment on the evolution in relations between Iraq and the USSR, Husayn said that "relations are good in various sectors and we are willing to develop them further in the interests of the two peoples, convinced that in so doing we play an important role on behalf of world peace and stability".

Asked about the possibility of an understanding between Iraq and pro-Soviet Syria, and on an internal level with the Communist Party, Husayn said that "we are for Arab unity", but this must be sought in its entirety rather than among individual countries. "As to the Communist Party, if there is some chance of an understanding we will not back off but this party has committed many deviations in Iraq. It has backed our enemy Khomeyni and must be pardoned by the people," he said.

As to the war with Iran, the president said that no war lasts forever and Baghdad has no expansionistic schemes. "We want peace so as to develop our country", he continued. "Iran wants to expand at our expense but this goal has failed and Khomeyni must recognize this. "The man is a politician who uses religion as a cover." He agreed to negotiate the liberation of the hostages in exchange for a ransom. "Sooner or later he will have to negotiate an end to the war or his people will revolt", Husayn went on.

Asked if it were true that Iraq spends one billion dollars a month to pursue the war, Husayn answered that Iraq was able to spend much more than that for its security.

As to trade with Italy, he said that while Iraq's oil exports were limited, cooperation in other sectors was possible, from industry and agriculture to research.

He said that he had information that Tehran leaders had a recent meeting to study the possibility of a new attack on Iraq during the Islamic month of Ramadan which began last Sunday. It appeared that the objectives of this new offensive would be more limited than that of a year ago, he said.

Hamid 'Alwan Addresses UNCTAD in Belgrade

JN141440 Baghdad INA in English 1330 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, June 14, INA — Iraq urged world developed countries today to admit the fact that Third World countries are their main partners and should accordingly be given a wider role in world economy. Addressing the sixth United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, UNCTAD, here today, Iraqi Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hamid 'Alwan said the prevailing world economic crisis needs a genuine political will from developed countries to find solutions for major world economic problems.

Terming the achievements made by UNCTAD conferences since 1964 as inconsistent with the expectations of developing countries, Mr 'Alwan called for concentrated effort to tackle shortcomings in the world economic system in a manner serving all world community.

"In order to overcome this crisis," he said, "it is necessary to work out an all-out programme to tackle all disorders in world trade including the exchange of basic commodities, financial and monetary problems."

Iraq, Mr 'Alwan noted, is giving priority to efforts aimed at reaching an international accord on technology transfer, which will widely contribute to the acceleration of development process in developing countries and narrows the technological gap with developed countries.

"Interests of both developed and developing countries cannot be contradicting within a joint effort to achieve economic recovery, but it is rather an integrated and inter-lined interest, because no country or a group of countries, no matter how strong it is or they are, has the ability of saving world economy from the prevailing crisis".

The growing gap between developed and developing countries, resulting from the policies aimed at exploiting the resources of developing countries, have made the setting up of an equitable relationship between them a difficult task.

"Hindering the ambitions of developing countries has led to the intensification fo world tensions and has become a major threat to world peace and security," Mr 'Alwan said.

Returns From Belgrade

JN141920 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1850 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 14 Jun (INA) — Hamid 'Alwan, miinister of state for foreign affairs, returned here tonight after attending part of the sixth UNCTAD, currently being held in Belgrade. The minister said that he met in Belgrade with Mojsov, Yugoslav federal secretary of foreign affairs, and they discussed the promotion of relations between the two friendly countries.

Cooperation Minutes Signed With PRC in Baghdad

JN141614 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1540 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] Baghdad, 14 Jun (INA) — Iraq and the PRC today signed the joint minutes of cooperation in the fields of agriculture, irrigation, industry, oil, trade exchange, technical, vocational and training relations, and the exchange of expertise. Hatim 'Abd ar-Rashid, Trade Ministry under secretary, signed for Iraq. Wei Yuming, vice minister of foreign economic relations and trade, signed for the PRC. The minutes were signed at the conclusion of the first session of the Joint Iraqi-PRC Committee for Trade Exchange and Economic and Technical Cooperation.

The minutes provide for the two sides' approval of the trade plan for this year and the next year regarding the Iraqi commodities exported to the PRC and vice versa. The two sides agreed to draw up a new formula of economic cooperation regarding the participation of the PRC establishmetns in the implementation of new projects in Iraq.

Speaking on this occasion, Hatim 'Abd ar-Rashid said that the signing of these minutes is an embodiment of the developed relations between the two friendly countries for the welfare of the two peoples. Wei Yuming, in turn, said that his country is eager to develop friendship and cooperation with Iraq. He also praised Iraq's development and construction plans.

The members of the Iraqi and Chinese delegations to the committee and the Chinese ambassador in Baghdad attended the signing ceremony.

Lebanese Ba'thist Arrives, Makes Statement

JN151003 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0740 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] Baghdad, 15 Jun (INA) — Radi Farhat, deputy secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Regional Command in Lebanon, arrived here this morning on a visit to Iraq.

In a statement to INA, Farhat said that the honorable war which Iraq is waging on the eastern front of the Arab homeland constitutes the other face of the battle we are waging in Lebanon against the Zionist enemy.

Farhat added that the forces which stood against Iraq and its revolution are today fighting against Lebanon and the Palestinian resistance to put further pressure on the Palestinian revolution preparatory to containing its political decisions, obstructing the liberation of Lebanon from the Zionist occupation and opposing the restoration of its territorial integrity.

Pakistani Envoy Arrives in Baghdad With Message

JN150841 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0720 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] Baghdad, 15 Jun (INA) — Najim Saqeb Khan, personal envoy to President Saddam Husayn from Pakistani President Ziaul Haq, arrived here early this morning. Ina statement to INA, Saqeb said that he carries a personal message from Pakistani President Ziaul Haq to Iraqi President Saddam Husayn. He added that the message is part of the strong fraternal relations between Iraq and Pakistan.

INA: Anti-Syrian Front Issues Statement in Paris

JN121935 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1810 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Text] Paris [No date as received] (INA) — The National Alliance for the Liberation of Syria has highlighted Hafiz al-Asad's treasonous role and plots against Syria, the Arab nation, and the fateful causes. In a statement issued in Paris today on the 16th anniversary of the 5 June defeat, the alliance emphasizes that Hafiz al-Asad, who handed the Golan over without fighting, is held primarily responsible for that defeat.

The statement notes that Hafiz al-Asad, who was then defense minister, issued Communique No 66 in which he announced the fall of Al-Qunaytirah 24 hours before it actually fell. He also issued orders for an unwarranted withdrawal, which meant handing the Golan over without fighting.

The statement adds: Hafiz al-Asad was rewarded for selling the Golan by assuming power in 1970. Since then the Syrian people have been ruled by a terrorist, fascist regime and Syria has been turned into a large prison in which the human being has no value.

The statement then points out the massacres Hafiz al-Asad and his clique carried out against the Syrian people merely because they demanded their rights and asked to participate in building and defending the homeland. It adds that the massacres perpetrated in the Tudmur prison, Jisr ash-Shughur, Latakia, and Aleppo were only the beginning of the mass executions ordered by Al-Asad and his brother against the Syrian people. Thus, the Hamah massacre of February last year was a mark of disgrace which shocked all mankind.

Referring to the subversive role of tyrant Hafiz al-Asad's regime, the statement notes that this role is not confined to Syria, but extends to the liquidation of the Palestinian cause. Accordingly, the Syrian regime interfered in Lebanon in 1976, struck at the Palestinian resistance and the Lebanese nationalist movement, committed the Tall az-Za'tar massacre, and abandoned the Palestinian resistance during the Zionist invasion of Lebanon.

Concluding its statement, the National Alliance for the Liberation of Syria appealed to all honorable nationalists to expose the Syrian regime's suspect role. It also expressed its determination to continue all forms of struggle until this regime is toppled and until Syria rids itself of this regime's oppression and terrorism.

Chamber of Deputies Approves Israeli Accord

NC141603 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1535 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Live dispatch by unidentified correspondent at Chamber of Deputies]

[Text] The Chamber of Deputies has just now completed the voting on the bill authorizing the government to ratify the agreement with Israel. The bill was accepted by a majority of 64 votes. Four deputies abstained and two deputies, Najah Wakim and Zahir al-Khatib, opposed it. The deputies who abstained are [former] Prime Minister Rashid As-Sulh, Albert Mansur, Husayn al-Husayni, and 'Abd al-Majid ar-Rafi'i.

It is worth noting that speeches were exchanged before the voting. The most significant were the speeches made by [former] Prime Minister Sa'ib Salam and Prime Minister Shafiq Al-Wazzan.

In his speech, Sa'ib Salam exphasized love in Lebanon. He said that a strong and liberated Lebanon is naturally more capable of protecting the security of Syria than a weak and divided Lebanon. He praised the U.S. stance saying that the Lebanese — the government and people — exerted more pressure on the United States during the negotiations than the pressure exerted by the United States and Israel on Lebanon. He said: May I be permitted here to assert that the majority of the Lebanese Muslims approve the agreement. This free, sovereign, and independent Lebanon was established by the Lebanese Muslims and the Lebanese Christians. Some brothers were disgruntled at the time. We have passed through ordeals but we overcame them. Today, we see that national unity is stronger than at any time in the past.

Prime Minister Al-Wazzan affirmed that everything about the agreement has been said. He said that Lebanon is now adopting a stand, which will be recorded as saving this dear homeland. He affirmed that all the government has done was within the redlines — sovereignty, independence, and the freedom of Lebanon. He said: Don't ask me anything now. All that I will say will be within these redlines. I assure you that Lebanon is proceeding toward its salvation.

Al-Wazzan on Approval, Withdrawals

NC141650 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] The Chamber of Deputies approved the agreement between Lebanon and Israel on the withdrawals by 65 votes a short while ago. Two deputies opposed the agreement, three others abstained, and one expressed reservations.

The Chamber of Deputies' approval of the agreement today is not the end of the road. In an interview with the editors doyen, Milhim Karam, Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan clarified an important point in this regard.

Al-Wazzan said the agreement will not be considered valid before the exchange of the instruments of ratification. He added: We see no benefit in accelerating the exchange if we do not provide the conditions for implementing this agreement.

During the interview, Prime Minister al-Wazzan referred to the Arab states' responsibility toward Lebanon. He said: The Arabs have national duties. All we ask from them is to understand our present reality and to deal with us on the basis of this understanding. He added: Although we were compelled to adopt certain stands to liberate our land, we do not force others to accept what we have accepted. Prime Minister Al-Wazzan described the agreement as a means adopted by Lebanon to liberate itself from the Israeli occupation and not as an end in itself.

Regarding contacts with Syria, Prime Minister al-Wazzan said: We must resume these contacts when circumstances permit. We must, undoubtedly, exert efforts on the international level to prevent the international conflicts from exploding on our land, because we are the ones who continuously pay the price of these wars. When we say that Lebanon is Arab and that it is the brother of all, then the brother has duties which he tries to discharge. He has discharged them to the extent of his ruination. It is his right to demand the rights which are due from others.

The prime minister went on: We depend on our vigilance and unity, which remain the basic guarantee for our national existence. If we had been united since the beginning, nobody would have been able to penetrate our ranks, tragedy wouldn't have befallen us, and there would have been no occupation.

Regarding the date of agreement with the Syrians and Palestinians and the question of where the Palestinians in the Al-Biqa' would go, Prime Minister al-Wazzan said: We have paved the way for an agreement with the Syrians and Palestinians by holding certain contacts. We have a precedent in the Beirut operation, which required the fixing of a withdrawal timetable. All approved this timetable at the time. Lebanon has no right to set the place where the fighters will go. However, it will help them, as was the case in the Beirut operation. I believe this could be repeated in the next stage of the withdrawals from the Al-Biqa' and the north.

Al-Wazzan Statement on Approval

NC141704 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] Commenting on the results of today's Chamber of Deputies' session, Prime Minister Al-Wazzan said:

[Begin recording] There is no doubt that the Chamber has carried out what the national duty dictates to us at this juncture. It has carried out the necessary responsibility through a sound and objective debate. Through this stand, the Chamber has participated with us in the constitutional decision of what must take place regarding the agreement.

One thing remains, and that is that the agreement requires implementation and that there are conditions for this implementation. We shall assiduously work to provide these conditions because we are endeavoring to liberate the land from the Israeli

occupation and to provide all the conditions for the departure of all the non-Lebanese forces.

Today we are entering a new phase. After endorsing the agreement, we hope to be able in the coming phases to fulfill the Lebanese people's aspirations of liberating their land, and to reach the shore of safety and stability. [end recording]

Al-Wazzan Speaks on Pan-Arab Responsibilities

NC141303 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] Before the Chamber of Deputies session Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan stated the following: We feel that the Arabs have pan-Arab responsibilities. We Lebanese too have pan-Arab responsibilities and our Arab affiliation dictates to us to consider all the issues that have not yet been resolved. The Golan issue, the West Bank issue, the Gaza Strip issue, and the Palestinian people's issue have all not been resolved.

Prime Minister al-Wazzan added: We have often said that the agreement is not an end in itself but a means we are using to liberate Lebanon from the Israeli occupation. Naturally, we want all the non-Lebanese forces to get out of the Lebanese territory so that we may restore full Lebanese sovereignty over every inch of our territory.

Prime Minister al-Wazzan made this statement during his reception of press editors Doyen Milhim Karam, who briefed the prime minister on media issues and the results achieved by the Lebanese press delegation at the Arab journalists union conference in Baghdad.

Al-As'ad Urges U.S. Dialogue With Syria, USSR

NC110741 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] Chamber of Deputies Speaker Kamil al-As'ad has called on the United States to hold a dialogue with the Soviet Union, Syria and the Palestinians for the implementation of the Lebanese-Israeli accord. He added that the United States, which guarantees and is responsible for the implementation of the accord and for bringing Lebanon out of its crisis, should not be content only with the approval of the accord.

Speaker al-As'ad also said the withdrawal of the Israeli forces and the liberation of the Lebanese territory are demands that can be fulfilled through the accord if there are good intentions. On this basis, we support the agreement. The sides wich are expressing reservations are not presenting a sound alternative. They are expressing reservations lest the implementation of the accord not be followed up, whether at the U.S. level, in the event the Americans discontinue doing so, or at the Arab level, as there are disruptive Arab stands, some of which are declared stands which view the accord as capitulation.

Speaker al-As'ad added: We hasten to say the first party that is wagering on the nonimplementation of the agreement is Israel, because it was harassed into signing the agreement. He said: We embark on the agreement while greatly pained by the Arab situation which imposed this on us. Our stand is the result of the Arab division and the Arab abandonment of Lebanon.

The remedy lies only in the implementation of the accord. If the Arabs do not sympathize with the accord, then we Lebanese must adhere to it to put a final end to the plot against Lebanon.

Higher Liaison Body Political Committee Meets

NC141404 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] The political committee of the Higher Liaison Body held a meeting at noon today under Dr Wadi Haddad, representative of the president of the republic. Chief of Staff Brigadier General Nadim al-Hakim, French Ambassador Paul Marc Henry,and the charges d'affaires of the U.S., British, and Italian Embassies attended the meeting. The meeting was also attended by Morris Draper's assistant Christopher Ross and the teams of Lebanese and international officers.

Dr Haddad spoke about the debate that has been taking place at the Chamber of Deputies on the Lebanese-Israeli agreement for the withdrawal of the foreign forces from the Lebanese territory. He said that this debate is productive and is taking place in a truly democratic atmosphere. Haddad then discussed the reports published in the foreign information media about a change in the deployment of the Israeli forces in Lebanon. He emphasized that the Lebanese Army is prepared for all possibilities.

During the meeting, the discussions dealt with the future task of the multinational force with regard to their reinforcement and deployment. A review was also made of the security situation, focusing on the dimensions of the indiscriminate shelling of some peaceful areas, the recurring incidents against the Israeli army, the situation in Al-Biqa', and the tension between the Syrian and Israeli armies.

VOL: Palestinians Set Up Centers in Beirut

NC131547 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] The Voice of Lebanon has received information that the Syrian intelligence is forging Lebanese identity documents in cooperation with certain village chiefs in the north and in the Al-Biqa' to faciliate its work on Lebanese territory.

This information also says that armed men of the so-called National Resistance have received training in Al-Biqa' with Syrian and Palestinian support to carry out operations against the Israeli forces. Some of these gunmen have entered Sidon and others the southern suburb [of Beirut]. They are equipped with antivehicle Lance missiles and with quantities of mines and explosives.

In addition, the information says that a cell belonging to Abu Salih has established centers in Harat Hurayk and Al-Ghubayri [in Beirut].

Clashes Reported in Palestinian Camp 14 June

NC141753 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] Our correspondent in Sidon has reported that clashes have been going on since about 1830 today in the 'Ayn al-Hulwah Camp. No accurate information is available about the details. Our correspondent said the clashes are taking place between the National Guard and an armed group riding in a vehicle. Earlier, at about 1700, a Palestinian was killed in the camp. This was followed by a strong Israeli presence at the approaches and roads leading to the camp.

An Israeli military spokesman has announced that two Palestinians were killed last night in the 'Ayn al-Hulwah camp in the south during an exchange of fire inside the Palestinian camp. It became clear that a National Guard patrol under the command of Palestinian Muhmud al-Badawi Jum'ah was attacked with handgrenades and light weapons. Jum'ah was wounded and 'Amir Ahmad Nawfal and Ibrahim Tuhaybah were killed.

2 Killed, 10 Wounded in Tripoli Clashes

NC142023 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Excerpt] The security situation in Tripoli has become calm. Internal Security Forces patrols have started to roam the areas that were the scenes of today's clashes, especially the Al-Qubbah area, and armed men withdrew from the tense areas. Security sources reported that two persons were killed in the clashes. They were Ahmad Jud and Ziyad ash-Shami. The same sources also reported that 10 persons were wounded.

Tripoli Clashes Stop

NC150932 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] In the north, sources in the Internal Security Forces indicated that the clashes stopped in Tripoli at 0800 today. The same sources said that the opposing sides agreed to maintain the peace in areas which were the scenes of clashes in the last 2 days. As soon as the clashes stopped, Internal Security Forces patrols entered the areas to maintain calm and security.

In the mountain and other areas, which are not under the Lebanese authorities' control, the situation is calm and the roads are precarious.

Al-Wazzan Holds Contacts; Town Still Besieged

NC151027 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan has held several contacts with the security commands to acquaint himself with the security situation in the country, particularly in the north and in the mountain areas. He gave instructions for handling the situation.

Within this framework, a security source in the south has said that Dayr Qanun an-Nahr township is still besieged by the Israeli forces, that intensive firing was heard in the township, and that olive groves and some houses had caught fire.

Red Cross Official Criticizes Israeli Actions

NC141834 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] The International Red Cross official in Lebanon has affirmed that the Israeli forces have prevented and are still preventing Red Cross convoys from entering the township of Dayr Qanun an-Nahr in Tyre district. He disclosed difficulties in contacting Israeli officers and said: I do not know whether this is a deliberate policy. He criticized the blowing up of two Red Cross vehicles in Sidon on Sunday night and said: This will not dissuade us from continuing our humanitarian task, which we want to continue.

QNA: Junblatt Sets Condition for Return

GF101146 Doha QNA in Arabic 0925 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Beirut, 10 Jun (QNA) — Walid Junblatt, the leader of Lebanon's Progressive Socialist Party, has reaffirmed his opposition to the Lebanese-Israeli agreement which he said "will return Lebanon to the old arbitrary rule."

He said that he expressed his fear for Lebanon's unity and for freedom and democracy in Lebanon during his recent visit to France, during which he met with French officials, including French Minister of External Relations Claude Cheysson.

In a statement he made in Damascus published by the Lebanese paper *As-Safir* today, Junblatt said he will not return to Beirut which he described as a "prison." Junblatt said that his condition for returning to Beirut is the guarantee of the freedom of speech and criticism.

Junblatt said that he opposed the signing of any security agreement with either Israel or Syria. Referring to Lebanon's internal situation, he said that he rejects the security plan that has been proposed for the mountain area [Ash-Shuf] which he said "gives the Phalangists the freedom of movement."

Junblatt asserted his rejection of any Druze-Maronite "deal" and called for national reconciliation among the Lebanese.

He said that the Phalangist Party and the Lebanese Forces are one and the same thing and that an understanding with the Lebanese Forces is out of the question, not even after 1,000 years.

The leader of the Progressive Socialist Party said that the relationship between him and the Lebanese regime is like "a dialogue between the deaf" and is not a political dialogue because the present regime prevents free speech and does not tolerate opposition and rejects the participation of others.

VOL: New 'Free Lebanon' Identity Cards Issued
JN130820 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 0600 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] The free Lebanon commander, Major Haddad, has issued the following:

1. It pleases us to announce to all the inhabitants of free Lebanon that they can now obtain a free Lebanon identity card. The greatest advantages of this card are that it will determine your identity while passing through troubled areas, (?Ash-Shawf) for example, and will keep you from getting abducted because the two warring sides know that the free Lebanon sons have nothing to do with the incidents. This identity card will also facilitate your entry into Israel to receive free medical treatment.

2. We request whoever passes through a free Lebanon army roadblock to comply with the procedures applicable at these roadblocks to avoid shooting incidents which could lead to loss of life due to minor mistakes. Let it be known to everyone that these roadblocks are being established to ensure the safety of the inhabitants in their (?villages) and houses, and are not aimed against any Lebanese. These roadblocks are manned by Lebanese from the south and Al-Biqa' who have dedicated themselves to the service of Lebanon.

3. Let it be known to everyone that now that the Lebanese-Israeli agreement has been signed, the presence of the Israeli forces in Lebanon has become legitimate. Whoever commits any action against these forces will be acting against the Lebanese legitimacy. Also, whoever wishes to liberate Lebanon must wage war on the Syrian forces which are deployed in Al-Biqa' and the north since these forces have become the real occupation forces and are a strong barrier vis-a-vis the liberation and unification of Lebanon. We hope that the Lebanese regime, now that the draft agreement has been ratified by the Lebanese Chamber of Deputies, will embark on officially requesting the evacuation of the Syrian occupation forces from Lebanon. The Lebanese regime should declare war on these forces in the events they decline to do so.

Reaction to Lebanese Approval of Agreement

AL-BA'TH Editorial

JN141023 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0513 GMT 14 Jun 83

[From the press review]

[Text] In its editorial entitled "A Democratic Discussion of an Illegitimate Agreement," the newspaper *Al-Ba'th* comments: Just as the terms of the Lebanese-Israeli-U.S. agreement are illogical and unjust, the forces which are trying to make it permanent and legitimate are also illogical and unjust and perhaps illegitimate, regardless of their position in the Lebanese authority and their objectives. Yesterday, the Lebanese Chamber of Deputies discussed this conspiratorial agreement. Technically, the Lebanese authority managed to secure the approval of the agreement through one of its constitutional bodies but in the complete absence of democratic dialogue and far from free discussion based on Lebanon's interests in particular and pan-Arab interests in general. This discussion took place in an atmosphere similar to that which had prevailed at the Khaldah and Qiryat Shemona talks which led to the contract of submission which places Lebanon's future for a long time to come in the hands of Tel Aviv and Washington and cripples the Lebanese desire for liberation and progress.

We were not surprised by the outcome of the session held by the Lebanese Chamber of Deputies yesterday because all that happened in Lebanon after the occupation aimed at achieving this agreement under U.S. and Israeli pressure rendered Lebanon incapable of making decisions based on its national and pan-Arab interests. We are dutybound to reaffirm to the Lebanese and Arab masses that our stand on this agreement has not and will not change, and that we are exerting every effort to foil it in defense of Lebanon's interests in particular and of our national and pan-Arab principles in general.

Some people are propagandizing for future solutions on the basis of this agreement in an attempt to revive it. Meanwhile, Syria, which firmly adheres to its principled positions toward its national and pan-Arab interests, is waiting for those people to refute their rumors, foil their plans, and reveal their plots. Any threat or even aggression will not prevent Syria, with the support of its friends, from strengthening its position and rejecting the agreement of submission as long as it is seeking Arab rights and resisting Israeli and U.S. plans to occupy the Arab's will with tanks.

ATH-THAWRAH Comment

JN150822 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0315 GMT 15 Jun 83

[From the press review]

[Text] *Ath-Thawrah* says: The decision adopted by the Lebanese Chamber of Deputies under the pressure of Israel and its agents will further complicate and escalate matters in Lebanon, because it entrenches the formula of the victor and the vanquished in the Lebanese society and inaugurates a period of coercion and terrorism against the nationalist forces and all those who oppose this agreement plot.

Naturally, such a troubled situation will cause endless civil strife which could deeply harm the whole Lebanese entity. The decision adopted yesterday also means that, in addition to the Lebanese president's call on the Israeli forces not to withdraw unilaterally, the Lebanese authority has also declared its bias in favor of Israel's agents in Lebanon and has abandoned its representation of all the Lebanese people, regardless of their political and religious identities. This presents a new task for the Lebanese nationalist resistance which calls for not only dealing blows to the Israeli occupiers, but also enlarging the circle of activities to include those who deal with Israel at all levels.

Ath-Thawrah concludes: The decision of the Lebanese Chamber of Deputies is hostile to Lebanon and to Syria's legitimate interests in Lebanon. It grants Israel the required political cover to turn Lebanon into a base for aggression and plotting against the Arabs. Syria will reject, fight, and prevent such a situation regardless of the consequences.

National Social Party Statement

JN141600 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1300 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] Beirut, 14 Jun (SANA) — The Syrian National Social Party has reiterated its categorical rejection of the Israeli-Lebanese agreement, which infringes on national sovereignty, disrupts internal unity, and transfers Lebanon from its Arab position to that of the Israeli enemy.

A statement issued by the party following a session of several days, attended by its leader In'am Ra'd, says that giving liaison offices diplomatic immunity and linking the implementation of the agreement to the withdrawal of the Syrian and Palestinian forces has given legitimacy to the Israeli occupation.

The statement asks: How can the Syrian forces withdraw from Lebanon if the agreement states that Sirael's security region extends up to Dayr al-'Asha'ir, which is only 23 km from Damascus?

The statement stresses that it is unfair to appease Israel by yielding to its conditions and to deprive Syria of the right to safeguard its security and territorial integrity.

Referring to the uprising which took place on 6 June — the first anniversary of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon — the statement says: This uprising was a comprehensive popular referendum. It then calls on the deputies to yield to the popular will.

It also expresses its appreciation of the national Zgharta meeting, considering it the nucleus of the broad national alliance on the path of foiling the Israeli-Lebanese agreement and liberating Lebanon from the Israeli hegemony.

The statement finally calls for working with the Lebanese nationalists to establish a broad national front in all Lebanon.

Commentary Decries U.S. Middle East Policy

JN141504 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] Once again the United States announces that it plans to put pressure on Syria and to take new actions along these lines. The United States is threatening to resort to force and as a pretext uses its concern for peace, provided that the peace Washington is seeking must not be achieved at the expense of Israeli desires or the U.S. strategy to control the Arab region.

The U.S. Administration has announced this plan as if it were not capable of seeing nor hearing, or as if it were deliberately ignoring the facts in order to peddle its poisoned rumors to harm Syria's popular stand.

Syria, in its turn, wishes to tell the United States once more that the U.S. policy has been rejected, its agreements in the region are null, and that this steadfast country, with all its pan-Arab and popular weight, will continue to confront the designs of peddling the settlement at the expense of the Arab nation and its legitimate rights. Whether the new U.S. campaign is led by George Shultz or Philip Habib, Syria's stand remains principled and constant. The Lebanese-Israeli agreement is conspiratorial, as are the Camp David agreements and President Reagan's plan, particularly as long as the United States insists on antagonizing the Arab right in Palestine, Lebanon, and the Golan.

If the diplomatic and political circles' reports about the new U.S. plan and the desire it contained of escalating the military activity in the Middle East are true, then there is no doubt that the leaders of U.S. policy have lost the ability to understand the circumstances. We must not forget that earlier these leaders insisted on disavowing the factual evidence and refused to admit that the Middle Eaast has a cause which has priority over the situation in Lebanon and is older than Camp David and its consequences.

The United States deliberately declared that its campaign is aimed against Syria. It did not even deny that the new campaign has new qualifications, new ideas, and new pressure factors. This declaration followed President Reagan's vow to keep Israel stronger than and militarily superior to the Arabs. It is certain that Washington and Israel will use Lebanon's approval of Shultz' agreement as a pretext to prepare for the new plan as a prelude to the chain of U.S. pressures and provocations against Syria in particular and the Arab nation in general.

The designers of U.S. policy have forgotten that the representatives of the Lebanese people are those who have been inflicting wounds on the Zionist occupation forces and have been fighting to defend their land as well as its independence and unity. Those who have approved Shultz' agreement are not linked to the homeland and Arabism because they are agents. Since Washington has considered the Lebanese people's right to defend their land, the Palestinian people's right to fight in order to protect their existence, and Syria's principled commitment to defend the Arab rights as extremism and terrorism, then this is enough reason to condemn all the contents of the U.S. diplomacy. This is enough reason to further push the Arabs toward the point of retaliating for Washington's designs and plans.

What will George Shultz bring to the region at a time when he leads the most dangerous espoinage and sabotage campaigns against Syria and the Arabs? Shultz refuses to consider his own way of dealing with people as terrorism.

We in this country do not reject peace. On the contrary, we seek peace. However, we, the Arab masses, and all the forces of progress and socialism in the world reject the peace based on the U.S. way. This makes Syria more determined to achieve the pan-Arab objective and more powerful to challenge the plot.

Al-Ahmar Receives Visiting GDR Delegation

JN141416 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, has received the GDR delegation led by Admiral Kutzchebauch, head of the Central Committee of the Sports and Technique Society [title as heard], which is visiting the country at the invitation of the Popular Army leadership.

During the meeting, the two sides had a friendly conversation on bilateral cooperation and current events in the region, particularly the imperialist-Zionist designs, which the U.S. Administration is trying to carry out through its military tool, Israel, and other circles associated with it in the region.

Comrade al-Ahmar discussed Syria's position and explained that the Arab masses are supporting Syria to confront and foil those designs. He also referred to the threats facing Syria as a result of its brave and firm stand on those designs.

The head of the GDR delegation expressed his belief that Syria is an essential base for the liberation movement in the region. He also voiced his satisfaction with the bilateral cooperation and friendly relations between the two countries.

IDF Redeployment in Lebanon Being Considered

TA140918 Tel Aviv Ma'ariv in Hebrew 14 Jun 83 pp 1, 15

[Report by Ilan Kfir]

[Excerpt] An assessment has been consolidated in the political-security leadership that the IDF's deployment in Lebanon should be reexamined and the IDF should be removed from the Ash-Shuf mountains within a number of weeks.

In the wake of the deadlock developing in the political process over the evacuation of the Syrians and terorists from Lebanon, and in the wake of the large number of IDF casualties along its deployment lines in Lebanon — especially in the Beirut and Ash-Shuf areas — the senior political and military levels estimate that there is no way out of a unilateral Israeli move in Lebanon and a deployment on new lines that will guarantee the security of the northern Israeli settlements and provide better defense for the IDF soldiers serving in Lebanon. The assessment of the intelligence branches that the Syrian refusal to evacuate Lebanon is one of principle, and not a tactical position for negotiations, has also contributed to this decision.

In consultations among the prime minister, the defense minister and the foreign minister, in which this decision was made, it was determined that this move should be carried out with maximum coordination with the United States and the Lebanese Government, despite the latters' reservations about this move.

The defense establishment will shortly submit to the government a consolidated proposal for the IDF's redeployment in Lebanon. It is estimated that special teams in the IDF and the defense establishment have already begun preparing the IDF's evacuation plan from the Ash-Shuf mountains and its deployment along new lines, with the Al-'Awwali River possibly being the northern border of this new deployment. Israel has already informed the United States of the possibility of changing the IDF's deployment. Israel made it clear it will be impossible to avoid this move if the Syrians do not evacuate Lebanon. This issue was discussed in the prime minister's talk with Ambassador Lewis and in the talks Deputy Foreign Minister Yehuda Ben-Me'ir conducted with U.S. State Department leaders in Washington. The United States has not yet officially reacted to this possibility.

Ma'ariv has learned that Washington does not agree with Israel's assessment according to which the chances for a political settlement, for the evacuation of the foreign forces from Lebanon, are nonexistent.

Kimche Leaves for Talks

TA150511 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] Israel has begun deliberations with the United States on a possible IDF redeployment in Lebanon in view of Syria's refusal to pull its forces out of Lebanon. The Foreign Ministry director general, David Kimche, left for Washington last night for talks on this issue.

Unilateral Withdrawal Issue Again Discussed

U.S. Opposition Denied

TA140816 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] The spokesman for the Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem has firmly denied reports that the United States opposes a unilateral Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports that this denial was issued this morning following clarifications conducted between the foreign minister's office and defense establishment elements.

However, he reports that recently reports have come to the Foreign Ministry from Washington expressing the objection of the United States to a unilateral Israeli withdrawal. He also points out that prior to the Cabinet session, authoritative sources stated that the United States had made it clear that it objects to our withdrawal, because it fears that such a withdrawal might hamper its efforts to promote a comprehensive arrangement in Lebanon, and also fears having to station Marines in the areas the IDF would evacuate, thinking that this would trigger public commotion in the United States.

Shamir Confirms U.S. Position

TA141535 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Interview with Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by political correspondent 'Oz Frankel on 14 June; place not given]

[Text] [Shamir] Of course, we would prefer to effect the agreement we signed with Lebanon according to which all the foreign forces will leave Lebanon. That is the best thing.

The United States is now concentrating all its efforts to convince Syria to do that. However, if it emerges that this is unattainable, we may have to effect some changes in our deployment in Lebanon. These changes will enable us to more confortably maintain our positions.

[Question] Has the United States made it plain, or told Israelin any way that for the time being it is opposed to the change you describe?

[Answer] No, never and under no circumstances whatsoever. As I said earlier, just as we do, the United States would prefer to have a simultaneous withdrawal of all the foreign forces from Lebanon. The United States is now making efforts to achieve this, but if it emerged that this is unfeasible and we decide to effect changes in our deployment, the United States will not be opposed. It will only want this carried out in coordination with it and with its understanding.

Ben-Me'ir on Withdrawal, U.S.

TA141303 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Interview with Deputy Foreign Minister Dr Yehuda Ben-Me'ir by political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer upon the former's return from the United States on 14 June, place not given — live]

[Text] [Schiffer] At first, let us state that the policymakers in Jerusalem can say that there is no U.S. pressure, although there is U.S. opposition to have Israel withdraw unilaterally. As we reported earlier this morning, the defense minister — as well as other elements, too — received a document from the most authoritative Israeli analysts [gorme ha'arakha] saying, and I quote: The United States once again expresses its opposition to a unilateral Israeli withdrawal. Such an Israeli move would be seen as an act subversive to the ongoing U.S. effort to promote a comprehensive arrangement in Lebanon. The analysts wrote in their document that a unilateral withdrawal could be taken to mean a reflection of Israeli lack of faith in the U.S. ability to bring about a change in the Syrian position, and in general it could very well sabotage the U.S. effort to remove the Syrians.

For a week there have been reports and headlines saying that during his talks in the United States, Dr Ben-Me'ir — who is with us now — was called upon by the U.S. officials with whom he met not to withdraw from Lebanon unilaterally, and to avoid a unilateral withdrawal in general.

This is what was reported, and now I wish to ask Dr Ben-Me'ir why today, 1 week after the first reports were published, he is now called upon to hastily deny these reports?

[Ben-Me'ir] First of all, I was not rushed summarily, but am coming to state the facts as they are known to me, and thus I would like to state two things: Firstly, the decision the Israeli Government adopts — when it makes a decision — will be based solely and exclusively on Israeli interests. Second, I know of no pressure, opposition, or reservations expressed by the U.S. Administration about the possibility that the IDF alter its deployment.

Incidentally, such opposition does not make sense. It is inconceivable that the U.S. Administration can express objections to the desire of the Israeli Government — if it so decides or wishes — to have the IDF withdraw from some places where it is currently stationed. Incidentally, no such proposal was submitted to the United States in the first place, and therefore there can be no objections. At least during my talks, no such tone could be heard. Nor did I bring with me such a suggestion. I said — and this was also published — to my interlocutors that Israel would not be able to remain deployed in its current position for a long time if, to our regret, it transpires that the Syrian truly are not prepared to leave Lebanon.

The Americans did not express either opposition or consent to this, nor were they asked to comment on it. They raised certain points or problems related to it, and I said that Israel is well aware of these problems, and we have responses for them.

I emphasized — as I am doing now, too — that any such change would only be taken by way of prior coordination with the U.S. Administration and the Lebanese Government, and would be done as part of the implementation of the Israeli-Lebanese accord. I find it hard to believe that there would be anyone who could disagree that there is need and room for such prior coordination. Yet there was no opposition and no reservations were expressed. I repeat: No such thing exists, nor does it stand to reason that the Americans are capable of doing this. They know very well that whatever has to do with the IDF ...

[Schiffer — interrupting] But Dr Ben-Me'ir, you also read the document I just read, submitted to the defense minister, in which the analysts sum up the U.S. position and determine that the United States objects to a unilateral withdrawal. What is the basis for those analysts to reach the kind of conclusion they laid down before the defense minister?

[Ben-Me'ir] Two things: First of all, I read no document, and it was not given to me. Second, I do not exactly know what it contained, but if it is an analysis or projection, it is necessary to distinguish. There is a great difference between certain assessments. Someone in the IDF Intelligence Branch can very well make their assessment — and by the way this is its job — and rightly so. The defense minister requests analyses and projections from various elements and they may have come up with the estimate that the United States could possibly entertain certain thoughts.

There is a world of a difference between what someone here thinks could be the thoughts of the United States, and the political act of expressing opposition. The latter is a political act, and such an act in which the U.S. Administration expresses opposition does not exist — to the best of my knowledge and in my humble opinion. It can likewise not be so, because the United States knows very well that everything to do with the IDF and its deployment is our sole prerogative. We have redeployed in more difficult or dangerous circumstances — in military operations — and so we are even more entitled to do so in connection with deployment that has nothing to do with war. Therefore I say that we want to coordinate things with the United States and the Lebanese Government, and certainly they can raise certain points that need to be taken care of or answered.

After all, we too do not want the PLO or the Syrians to come instead of us. We, too, should find answers. We will have those answers, and this is what we discussed. So it may be that someone here reached the assessment that the United States deep down may think this or that. However, insofar as a political act of expressing opposition is concerned, I know nothing about this and I repeat: I do not think it exists, and moreover I do not believe it can exist.

Fears of Syria Discounted

TA151008 Tel Aviv 'Al Hamishmar in Hebrew 15 Jun 83 p 1

[Report by military correspondent Alex Fishman]

[Excerpt] Military sources have expressed the view that even if the IDF does withdraw from the Ash-Shuf mountains, either as part of the implementation of the agreement with Lebanon or as

part of a unilateral withdrawal, there is a minimal likelihood that either the Syrians or the PLO would penetrate the Druze strongholds in the Ash-Shuf mountains.

The senior sources noted that even earlier, prior to the IDF's entry into the Ash-Shuf area, the Syrian penetration of the area was limited, and the PLO had a very small footing there, if any. Therefore, our correspondent was told, it does not stand to reason that there would be hostile activity against the IDF from the Ash-Shuf mountains. On the other hand, an IDF withdrawal from that area could increase the pressure by the Druze on the central regime in Beirut. Defense sources have reported that it is still not inconceivable that the PLO would nonetheless make an effort to take control of areas south of Beirut along the coastal axis after the IDF withdraws.

A withdrawal to the Az-Zahrani line, not far from the Litani River, could present the Israeli Cabinet as admitting the failure of its military move, and could be taken to mark its return to a "Litani-B" operation. The proposal to withdraw to the Al-'Awwali line exists in two forms: The first advocates the inclusion of Sidon, and the other does not involve control of Sidon. It is estimated that it would be possible to set up an effective line of fortifications along that line, one that would allow the IDF to remain in Lebanon for a long time. The drawing of the line also has a positive implication for control over internal security in that front. The IDF is planning the unilateral withdrawal stage up to the Al-'Awwali line in the west.

Labor To Postpone Unilateral Withdrawal Proposal

TA141924 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] Our party affairs correspondent reported a few minutes ago that Labor Party Chairman MK Shim'on Peres decided to postpone the Labor Party's motion for an IDF unilateral withdrawal from Lebanon because of the deputy prime minister's illness. Therefore the discussion in the Knesset plenum of the Alignment motion will not be held tomorrow.

Press Assesses Withdrawal Proposal, Lebanon

TA150706 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0430 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Review of morning press editorials]

[Excerpt] *Davar* writes that a contradictory interpretation was given to the Lebanese president's decision to bring the agreement with Israel to the approval of the Lebanese parliament. Some said that thus, Al-Jumayyil intends to evade the agreement, while others said that he wanted to receive broad national support. Yesterday no doubt was left as to which of the two interpretations is correct. Al-Jumayyil's adherence to the agreement does not stem from a fit of Zionism; he understands he will not be able to extend his control far beyond the Beirut suburbs if the foreign forces do not withdraw from Lebanon.

Ha'aretz says that the Foreign Ministry director general, who is currently visiting Washington, is supposed to persuade the United States that it would be better if the IDF effects a partial withdrawal in Lebanon. Such a withdrawal will decrease the number of terrorist acts against our soldiers and will improve our tactical situation if the Syrians want to launch hostilities.

'Al Hamishmar says that security circles leaked that the United States is firmly opposed to a unilateral IDF withdrawal in Lebanon for fear this will sabotage the efforts of U.S. diplomacy. In other words, according to these circles, the United States is treating the Israeli Government just as the latter is treating the opposition in Israel. The United States is warning Israel that it will shoulder responsibility for Syrian nonwithdrawal from Lebanon.

U.S.-Soviet Contacts on Lebanon Cause Concern

TA140951 Tel Aviv Hatzofe in Hebrew 14 Jun 83 p 1

[Excerpt] Political circles in Jerusalem received with mixed feelings the report that the United States and the Soviet Union are conducting direct talks on the situation in Lebanon. So far, the United States had adopted a policy that rejected the incorporation of the Soviet Union in the regional negotiations.

It is feared in Jerusalem that this change may be detrimental, but on the other hand, the Soviet Union has no interest in having Syria maintain an army in Lebanon. Its sole interest is in having a foothold. The Soviet Union paid a heavy price for severing relations with Israel, since it thus severed itself from the regional negotiations and the United States took over the role of mediator in the region.

The Soviet push toward negotiations opens a new era in the region and restores the negotiations to the Kissinger era following the Yom Kippur war, when he coopted Moscow in the negotiations.

Sharon Warns of Syrian Danger in Lebanon

TA150636 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] Minister Without Portfolio Ari'el Sharon has again said that steps must be taken to reduce the danger of war with Syria. In an interview with a French radio station, Sharon said that units of the Multinational Force should be placed between Syrian and Israeli forces, and the Lebanese Army should take control of security in the Beirut area.

Inquiry Commission Proposal Presented to Knesset

Shinuy's Virshubsky Presents Motion

TA150935 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0917 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Report by Gil'ad Mishori from the Knesset]

[Text] The Alignment's and Shinuy's demands [tevi'otehem] to establish a commission of inquiry to investigate the war in Lebanon are being presented in the Knesset now. Mordekhay Virshubsky, whose faction was the first to demand [litbo'a] a

commission of inquiry, wasthe first to raise the demand [derisha] from the Knesset podium.

Virshubsky says his faction does not intend for the commission of inquiry to investigate the reasons for the Cabinet's decisions. The question as to whether one should have launched the war is political, and it is for the Knesset to consider this. However, considering the new facts that have arisen — when there are reports that the Cabinet made decisions without being aware of matters in advance or when there were provocations, as he put it, which pushed the country to military operations contrary to the Cabinet's decision — when this is the case, this must be thoroughly investigated by a legal, independent element. Here is a passage from Virshubsky's remarks:

[Virshubsky] We received information on 22 June 1982 that there was military activity on the Beirut-Damascus road. The deputy prime minister, Simha Ehrlich — who was acting prime minister at the time since Begin was in the United States — told us that he was briefed by the chief of staff that there was no such thing, that Israel was returning the fire of the Syrian forces.

What transpired 2 days later was that not only was there an initiated Israeli operation, but that the next day it was learned that an entire section of the Beirut-Damascus road was occupied contrary to the declarations we heard from Deputy Prime Minister Ehrlich, who told us on the same occasion that there was no Cabinet meeting and that no decision was made about an additional military action. When, a month later, Shinuy MK Rubinstein queried the deputy prime minister on this issue, the deputy prime minister answered that the IDF reacted to fire that was directed at it.

Only now — last week, honorary Knesset speaker and members — in a television interview did the deputy prime minister, Ehrlich, in fact admit that there were provocations, that the information he received was imprecise, and that many times the Cabinet approved things post factum.

[Mishori] These are the remarks of Mordekhay Virshubsky, who says that up until now he has been waiting for the prime minister's answer as to what exactly was decided at the beginning of the war. He said he is very worried about the answer given by former Defense Minister Sharon according to which there was no mention of the 40 km line in the Cabinet decision at the beginning of the war.

Before the start of the debate, the Knesset speaker, in a special announcement he read from the rostrum, said that the people of Israel are one bereaved family and we should refrain from using the blood of the fallen in the legitimate political struggle now going on in Israel. He called on the Cabinet members, the Knesset members of all factions, to demonstrate national unity and stop using the blood of the heroes in the political argument in the country.

Mordekhay Virshubsky's speech will be followed by Shim'on Peres, and the answer to the two motions will be given by Prime Minister Begin.

Begin Responds to Motion

TA151058 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1021 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Speech by Prime Minister Menahem Begin in response to two motions to the Knesset agenda submitted on behalf of the Shinuy faction by MK Mordekhay Virshubsky and on behalf of the Alignment by opposition leader MK Shim'on Peres]

[Text] Mr Speaker, ladies and gentlemen, members of the Knesset:

I am convinced all the members of the house would join me in sending wishes for a speedy recovery — as expressed from this podium and which I would like to repeat — to the deputy prime minister and agriculture minister, my dear friend Simha Ehrlich. We all wish him a speedy recovery and hope he will return to his work in the Cabinet, as he has done following his recuperation from another aliment.

Mr Speaker: The Cabinet decided to launch the Peace for Galilee operation with one solitary objective: To make sure that the Galilee residents no longer rush to the shelters, that they are no longer threatened by death, either by day or by night — as was the situation for many long years. I am amazed at Knesset members whom I have known for many long years, with whom we worked sometimes through discord and differences of opinion — although we worked with them sometimes out of a sense of national unity demonstrated by us in other years — that in their remarks they try to obliterate this goal from memory — or at least seem to forget it.

What took place was an operation of justified national self-defense. I believe that we faced the danger of destruction, God forbid, of Qiryat Shemona, or the liquidation of Nahariyya — heaven forbid.. This danger was real, because they were being shelled by long-range cannons and arms by day and by night, and at every opportunity. The inhabitants of the Galilee were in fact turned into hostages by the enemy.

So why today is an attempt again being made to try to erase from our memory the fact that proves the truth of our announcement and resolution once we removed all the Galilee settlements — including Qiryat Shemona — from the enemy's range of fire? This is that on 11 July 1982 we announced a cease-fire. We were prepared to cease all the fighting, as I said, and as the Cabinet decided explicitly and announced publicly, and which you have all read. How is it possible to add here the abominable term, taken from a glossary that should be abhorred by any Jew, of a new order, so to speak. We did not want any new order. We wanted to defend our population. The army, showing great resourcefulness and courage, with sacrifices, carried out this mission.

It is true that in military campaigns, even the most justified, there are difficulties and hitches. If I had wanted to enter into polemics and a dispute on the past, when people are involved who are no longer with us, I would not have mentioned to the colleagues sitting here, who sat with me for 3 years during the 6-day war and after when we were the first to suggest during the Yom

Kippur war that all electioneering stop so that the people could stand united and ignore all the differences of opinion until the war is over — in those days, were there no hitches? [sentence as heard] Were there no post-facto decisions?

A word to the wise is sufficient, and I do not wish to elaborate, because this dispute would only hurt all of us and I do not wish to inflict any pain. I would only like to tell my colleagues from the opposition: Why are you ceaselessly, constantly trying to create the impression as though there was on Israel's part, at any stage, aggression in Lebanon? The entire campaign was conducted through national self-defense, right from the start to these very days. There are difficulties. But is this the first war in which difficulties emerge? It is necessary, then, to stand united, as I have already said.

What would a commission of inquiry do on the Cabinet's [word indistinct] and authority? If you want to act publicly, you have all the parliamentary tools. You can submit motions to the Knesset agenda, or a motion of no confidence. After all, it is stipulated in the law that it is the Cabinet that decides to set up a commission of inquiry, not the Knesset. After all, the resolutions are political, so how can they be handed over to a commission of inquiry? Even the Agranat Commission [established following the 1973 Yom Kippur war] stated that political matters are the purview of the public democratic institutions, not a commission of inquiry. Therefore it reached the conclusions and recommendations it did.

We have implemented the conclusions of the [Kahan] commission that made inquiries. All of the conclusions. And this was not an easy feat. So you want another commission of inquiry? What will the country and the entire public deal with? Why ruin the people's morale and provide our enemies, who are following this debate, with a pretext or cause for eliquence?

Mr Speaker: I call upon MK 'Aqiva Nof to make do with his remarks and refrain from demanding any debate — either by the plenum or by a committee — on his speech. I would request that the two motions submitted by MK Virshubsky and MK Peres be removed from the Knesset's agenda.

IDF Commander in Lebanon on Anti-Terrorist Battle

TA150755 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0605 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Report on interview with the commander of IDF forces in southern Lebanon, unidentified, by military correspondent Hayim Ravya; date and place not specified]

[Text] The IDF is using various techniques in the battle against the terrorists, according to the IDF forces' commander in southern Lebanon. These techniques include foot patrols and the use of helicopters. The IDF in fact uses the techniques developed in the Jordan Valley and the Gaza Strip as a basis for fighting the terrorists in Lebanon. Our military correspondent Hayim Ravya spoke with the IDF commander in southern Lebanon:

[Ravya] The commander of the IDF forces in southern Lebanon says that most of the terrorist acts are today perpetrated by organizations which are Lebanese, not Palestinian. There is cooperation between the terrorists and the Lebanese, and the operational instructions are received from the highest possible levels of the terrorist organizations.

[Commander] I think that the IDF today is doing the maximum it can, although there is no limit to what one can do. The only effective way is for our forces to intensively continue their varied, sophisticated, and unconventional activity and to try to hit the perpetrators of the terrorist acts.

[Question] How does the IDF in fact operate against the terrorists in southern Lebanon?

[Answer] The IDF is using various techniques. In general, we are trying to be present everywhere, all the time, and to create a situation of uncertainty for the terrorists so that they cannot feel safe in perpetrating their attacks. This we do by foot and mechanized patrols, as well as other activities which can create this uncertainty.

[Question] Contrary to what you are saying, some say that the IDF's ways of thinking have become calcified — that sophisticated techniques used in the past in the Jordan Valley and the Gaza Strip for antiterrorist fighting have been forgotten, and that the IDF in Lebanon now is a large army which moves in big convoys on roads and is an easy target.

[Answer] We are acting the same way today that we have in the past. People forget how we consolidated the technique of pursuits in the Jordan Valley and the technique of fighting hostile terrorist activity in Gaza — we have taken all the things we knew then as a starting point and are trying to improve on them.

[Ravya] Some additional remarks made by the IDF forces' commander in southern Lebanon: The rioting in Ansar in recent days stems from the uncertainty of the camps' detainees regarding the date of their release. There are 75 terrorists in the camp today who were released 3 months ago, but no country wants to take them.

More on Lebanon Terrorism

TA150635 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] Two problems are troubling the military elements in southern Lebanon in view of the possibility of an IDF withdrawal to the Al-'Awwali River: Will PLO and Syrian forces indeed enter the Ash-Shuf region when the IDF evacuates it, and will the withdrawal prevent or decrease the number of terrorist acts south of the Al-'Awwali? Our correspondent Gabi Zoher reports on this:

[Begin Zohar recording] The terrorist attempts against the IDF soldiers have been focused in the towns of Tyre and Sidon and in the Lebanese coastal area since the end of last week. The peak of these attempts was an ambush in the village of Dayr Qanun, as a result of which three IDF soldiers were killed. Since that ambush and up until now, there has not been one day without at least several attempts to attack IDF soldiers in the western sector.

Furthermore, the terrorists do not settle for terrorist acts on the coastal axis anymore; they also prepare ambushes of IDF soldiers' vehicles on side axes as well. This is how the soldiers in Dayr Qanun were attacked, and this is what happened yesterday in the attack on an IDF convoy which was moving from the coastal road in the direction of Ansar. There were no casualties in yesterday's incident.

The rising number of attacks makes IDF movement in Lebanon more difficult. The rise in the number of attacks exactly in the region slated to remain under the IDF's control, in the event of a unilateral partial withdrawal, has turned on a warning light in the Northern Command. Military elements are today trying to assess whether the withdrawal to the Al-'Awwali will change the state of affairs and decrease the number of terrorist acts. They do not have a clear-cut answer for this.

It is clear today that to prevent terrorist acts, the IDF will have to intermix in civilian population centers in southern Lebanon. Such a possibility may make life intolerable for the IDF soldiers in southern Lebanon, especially since it is known that quite a few Lebanese residents actually participate in or support attempts against the IDF soldiers. A withdrawal to the Al-'Awwali line will lessen the burden involved in the presence in the Ash-Shuf mountains, but will not mean a decrease in the number of terrorist acts against the IDF soldiers south of this line. [end recording]

IDF Prisoner Interviewed on PLO Jail Conditions

TA151118 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1043 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] One of the prisoners held by the PLO, Dani Gilbo'a, says that he has been separated from his friends, receives a little less food, and the books and radio he received were taken away from him. Nevertheless, he emphasized that he has not been harmed. I was never beaten, Dani Gilbo'a said, I was not insulted, and I am confident that this will continue to be the case.

The day before yesterday, the prisoner was brought from the isolated cell in which he is now imprisoned for an interview with an AP correspondent and a crew from the ABC U.S. television network. There is no knowledge where the interview was conducted, and it was only stated that the PLO members demanded [darshu] that its publication be put off for 24 hours.

According to the AP correspondent, Dani Gilbo'a looked pale, tired, and troubled following 3 days of isolated imprisonment. He said that since he was separated he has not seen his friends, but was told that their detention conditions are similar to his. The cell in which he is detained has a single window, a mattress on the floor, and a large iron door. One of the PLO members who attended the interview said that the cell is located in a basement.

Dani Gilbo'a said his captors explained to him they are worsening the jail conditions since Israel, as they claim, is harming the Ansar camp detainees. If this is correct, he stressed, Israel should change its treatment of the detainees.

Dani Gilbo'a asked that regards be sent to his family, asking them not to worry and to continue pressing the government to guarantee his release and the release of his friends. I hope, he said, that what happened to us and what happened in the Ansar camp will not stop the contacts, and that we will finally be released.

Pat on Trade Relations With Egypt, Lebanon

TA141202 Tel Aviv Yedi'ot Aharonot in Hebrew 14 Jun 83 p 9

[Report by Gid'on Reicher]

[Text] Industry and Commerce Minister Gid'on Pat disclosed in the Knesset yesterday: "Israel is exporting to Lebanon merchandise worth tens of millions of dollars annually." The minister added: "Experience in recent months indicates there is a future for trade relations between the two countries." Pat, who surveyed his office's activities this year, also revealed a secret: "Small-scale trade had existed between Israel and southern Lebanon before the Peace for Galilee Operation." The minister added that "Israel has already announced its readiness to make possible the importation of Lebanese goods to Israel, especially in the agricultural field."

While the minister expressed optimism regarding trade between Israel and Lebanon, his picture of the state of affairs on our southern border was less rosy. "Economic relations with Egypt were affected by the deadlock in the development of bilateral relations. The reality is one of almost a total freeze on the issuance of new import licenses for Egyptian importers of Israeli goods."

Regretfully, the minister said, "The Egyptian authorities have frozen any initiative for the development of trade and economic ties between Israel and Egypt. It is clear that we do not accept this reality and have demanded [tava'nu] that the Egyptians fulfill all the commercial and economic agreements."

Before a largely empty Knesset the minister continued to review the ups and downs in the development of Israel's trade and exports over the last years. "There is a trend of continual decline in exports over which we are concerned." The minister blames the state of the economy on the Lebanese war and the "grave economic crisis in which the Western world finds itself."

The industry and commerce minister spoke with satisfaction about the fact that "Israel has lately contributed to an international agreement which will enable Israeli producers to participate in international tenders." He disclosed that the scope of each of the tenders in question exceeds $160,000 and the Israeli producers will be able to compete with foreign companies on equal terms. Nineteen countries including the United States, Canada, Japan, and most of the West European countries are parties to this international agreement.

Minister Pat said: "A potential market of hundreds of millions

of dollars has been opened for Israeli exports." Pat accounted for the recent economic moves — specifically that of deposits on imports — by saying: "We could not avoid this measure intended to raise the prices of imported products and to decrease the rising wave of imports of goods and products which jeopardized the scope of work of many industrial plants in Israel."

"The decision on deposits should not affect a rise in prices in local government will act to curb them."

Economic Cooperation Agreement Signed With France

TA141540 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] An agreement for commerce and economic cooperation was signed in Jerusalem between Israel and France. This agreement will enable Israel to reemploy the commerce agreements signed with France in 1953, and to invest in industrial plants in France.

More on OAU Chairman's Press Conference
AB141213 Dakar PANA in English 1100 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] Addis Ababa, 14 Jun (PANA) — The current chairman of the OAU, Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam of Ethiopia, said in Addis Ababa today that, taking age, cohesiveness and strength into consideration, the organization was the most successful in the world.

Addressing the world press, Chairman Mengistu said that, [words indistinct] the diverse nature of the continent and adhere to the charter of the organization.

He said that one of the main tasks facing the OAU now is to complete the task it set itself 20 years ago by liberating Namibia and South Africa. The second task, according to him, is to ensure that the referendum on Western Sahara is implemented since it is directly linked with the survival of the OAU. The third, he said, is the promotion of the struggle for economic independence, specifically the implementation of the Lagos plan of action.

Chairman Mengistu said that the OAU would also address itself to world issues related to the promotion of peace and stability [words indistinct] the arms race and disarmament. He added that during his term of office as chairman of the OAU, the organization would forge closer links with other international organizations and peoples. This is essential for peace and the creation of the right conditions for development.

Answering the question on how (?Africa can) put an end to the machinations of its enemies, he said that the first thing to do was for African countries to forge closer links among themselves. "I believe that to promote the strength and unity of the OAU is to work against the interests of the enemies of Africa," he added. He pointed out that African countries were susceptible to the machinations of their enemies because of their economic weakness. "In the final analysis," he said, "the strength of Africa lies in what goes on on the economic front."

Chairman Mengistu agreed with the suggestion that the OAU Charter should be revised to meet the new challenges facing Africa, especially that of economic independence. He noted that when the OAU was founded 20 years ago, the conditions were different from what they are today. The main goal then was to rid the continent of colonialism, he pointed out. He said that task had been virtually completed since nearly all the countries had become independent. "Africa must now address itself to the new task of economic independence," he added, "for political independence without economic independence is half independence."

[Words indistinct] the problems facing the OAU were caused by the charter. "Many of the difficulties," he said, "result from members not adhering to the charter."

Answering a question on the problem of Western Sahara, the OAU chairman said that the issue must be seen from two angles— that of membership of the OAU and the need to avoid unnecessary loss of life and destruction of property by [words indistinct] the people of the territory for self-determination. He drew attention to the facts that more than half of the members of the OAU had recognized the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic. He also noted that the 19th summit of the OAU had passed resolutions recommending a referendum in the territory. He said that the resolution passed by the 19th summit was more specific and its implementation would solve one of the most difficult problems the OAU had faced.

On the issue of South Africa's efforts to destabilize the African frontline countries, Chairman Mengistu said that this could only slow down, not stop the struggle of the people of South Africa for independence. He said that, for that independence to be achieved quickly, the freedom fighters must continue to be in a high state of readiness and the neighboring countries must be prepared to accept the consequences of the struggle. In addition, he said, the people of Africa, peaceloving people throughout the world and all those who believe in independence for the people of South Africa must be prepared to intensify their campaign against South Africa on the diplomatic, economic and other fronts.

Answering another question on what Africa could do to promote world peace, Chairman Mengistu pointed out that it was only "certain countries which have inclination towards colonialism and hegemonism" that threaten world peace. He said that African countries could contribute to peace by exerting pressures [words indistinct] them by these countries and by not allowing military bases or granting facilities on their territories to these foreign powers. He said that the big powers should realize that it is impossible for any bloc to achieve victory in any war without damage to itself and that the two systems will have to exist for some time to come.

Chairman Mengistu said that the prospects for an improvement in relations between Ethiopia and the United States were not encouraging because the American Government (?was supporting) racism and Zionism which were the enemies of humanity. Another reason, he said, is that the American Government was demonstrating all around the world that it would not allow people to decide their own destiny.

Asked if, now that he had become the chairman of the OAU, there is room for improvement in relations between his country and Somalia, he said there was plenty of room but that unfortunately the desire to improve relations was only from one side.

Asked about the extent of the success of the land distribution policy of his government, Chairman Mengistu said that it had achieved success. "For the first time in the history of Ethiopia, the peasants are the beneficiaries of their labor," he added.

LIBYA

Tehran Paper Interview with Al-Qadhdhafi

GF141646 Tehran IRNA in English 1640 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] Tehran, June 14, IRNA — Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi said in an interview published Tuesday that a revolutionary and Islamic front should be formed in order to stand against imperialism and Zionism.

In an interview with the daily Persian *Kayhan*, Al-Qadhdhafi said revolutionary Muslim nations could not continue their struggle against their enemies without unity.

He said it was clear that the Iraqi-imposed war was the outcome of collaboration among the reactionary countries in the region with Saddam Husayn aimed at destroying the Islamic revolution.

Saddam imposed the war upon Iran on behalf of the U.S. and Israel because Israel and the U.S. intend to destroy the Islamic revolution, and passed this mission to Saddam and the reactionary Arab states, he was quoted as saying.

Al-Qadhdhafi added however that a country such as Iraq should have supported the Islamic revolution of Iran, Syria, and nationalist Lebanese, Palestinian and Libyan forces and create a revolutionary front against imperialism and Zionism but unfortunately it stepped into this war and is suffering irreparable damages.

He said that the Islamic revolution had revived the spirit of Islam in young Muslims and restored the glory of Islam in the world.

The hope of freedom-keeping Muslims in the leadership of the Islamic revolution and the results of this revolution will be felt among the Arab and Palestinian people...you (the Islamic revolution) showed that Islam means revolution against Zionism and imperialism... he said.

On the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi said more than 50 percent of its members were reactionaries and U.S. and Zionist mercenaries. He added that nevertheless a progressive front existed in the OAU led by Libya which supports the revolutionary forces in Africa and advocates rebellion against those countries who were serving the interests of the U.S. in this continent.

He said the Islamic Republic, Libya and Algeria and a few other countries should form a front in the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) in order to counter the reactionary countries and overcome the difficulties facing the organisation.

PDRY Party Official Leaves Tripoli 14 June

LD141742 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1457 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] Tripoli, 14 Jun (JANA) — 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, member of the Political Bureau and secretary for foreign relations of the PDRY Socialist Party, left Tripoli this morning after a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

MAURITANIA

Haydala Returns, Makes Statement on OAU Summit

AB131230 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] Lieutenant Colonel Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, president of the CMSN and head of state, returned to Nouakchott early yesterday afternoon from Addis Ababa where he attended the 19th summit of the OAU. The president received a remarkably warm welcome from Nouakchott residents who lined the route from the airport to the presidential palace, cheering him and paying tribute to the paramount role he played in Addis Ababa, a role that was fundamental to the successful convening of the 19th OAU summit.

In a statement to the press, the head of state confirmed that with this summit Africa showed its detractors that it is determined to remain united. The CMSN president also expressed the hope that the concerned parties will respect the provisions of the summit's resolution on the Western Sahara so that peace, harmony, and solidarity can prevail in the northwest subregion of Africa. He concluded by saying that the positive reaction of the SDAR to this resolution and Morocco's statement expressing its readiness to work actively for the implementation of the OAU's resolutions, as well as the expressed will of Maghreb states to do everything possible to work for the construction of the Maghreb, are, according to him, elements that call for optimism.

SUDAN

MAY Reports on Aftermath of Mutiny in South

PM141528 Cairo May in Arabic 6 Jun 83 p 13

[Muhammad 'Abd al-Ghaffar report from Khartoum: "Secrets of What Happened in Southern Sudan; Southern Inhabitants Helped Crush Mutiny; (Carbinu) Refused Transfer Orders, Started Buying Libyan Arms; Paratroopers Stormed Mutineers' Positions, Capturing Them All"]

[Excerpts] What are the secrets behind the recent mutiny in Sudan? *May* flew there in order to find the answer to this question.

May obtained the true story of the mutiny, how it was crushed, and the arms that were used to resist the Sudanese forces.

The mutiny began when Lieutenant GeneralFaruq Abu Kaduk, chief of the Sudanese Army operations, issued his orders for carrying out the annual rotation plan for Sudanese Army units. Battalion 105, under the command of Major (Carbinu) and stationed in (Baybur) in southern Sudan, was scheduled to be transferred to the north and to be replaced by another battalion from the north in accordance with the rotation plan.

Other Army units complied with the Armed Forces command's orders but Maj (Carbinu) refused orders and announced that battalion 105 would not move or leave its families behind. Bigamy in the south is common and a man can keep 20 wives at the same time. The Sudanese command rejected the excuse and set him a deadline for moving with his forces to the position assigned to them. (Carbinu) refused to carry out orders and small units in (Baybur), Burr, and (Fashala) camps sympathized with the mutineers. They began attacking citizens in the south belonging to the neighboring tribes. They plundered their cattle and smuggled them to Ethiopia in order to buy arms with the price they fetched. In additoin, the mutineers were financed by some neighboring quarters, particularly Libya.

(Carbinu) forces took positions in the jungle and President Ja'far Numayri, as supreme commander of the Sudanese Armed Forces, ordered the paratrooper force to storm the mutineers' positions. The Sudanese people's forces, with officers and men from both the north and the south, carried out the supreme commander's orders. They stormed the mutineers' three camps and captured them. Some 800 individuals were arrested, and Maj (Carbinu) fled to the jungle on the borders.

During the mopping-up operation the Sudanese Armed Forces captured the arms used by the mutineers; it transpired that they were Israeli-made.

Thus the mutiny attempt failed and the rotation plan was carried out. The mutineers will be tried for insubordination. Calm has been restored to the south and the tribes whose cattle were stolen are reassured.

May has interviewed southern leaders, who have asserted the integrity of Sudanese soil and said that the attempt by some to portray the situation as being a resumption of the civil war between the north and the south and to create instability in Sudan was no more than a tempest in a tea cup. It was due to tribal conflicts, which attempts were made to exploit in order to undermine Sudanese national unity.

Joseph James Tanbarah, governor of the southern region in Sudan told me: The southerners are keener than anybody to preserve the integrity of Sudanese soil. We have 6 million southern Sudanese inhabiting 6 provinces.

All the influential tribes laid down their arms after the Addis Ababa agreement which ended the 16-year civil war between the north and the south and ushered in an era of stability. President Numayri granted autonomy to the southerners. The cause of the war was the lack of services such as education, medicine, and other services as well as the nonparticipation of southerners in the government. But today we see that the vice president is from the south and and so are several government ministers, members of the People's National Assembly, and members of the Nile parliament. Everybody in the north and the south are Sudanese under the constitution.

I asked him: How do you view the situation now, after the recent mutiny?

He said. The situation is quite stable but the south has its own peculiar tribal conditions. We have many tribes, and there are many differences between them. Their life is based on grazing and they often disagree over grazing land.

I asked: Are there any political parties that are manipulated by external forces?

The southern govenor replied: There are no political parties because we abolished them in Sudan. There are underground parties that are trying to create disturbances and enlist the largest possible number of people to create instability. These parties are working in the interest of other countries, such as Ethiopia, Libya, and Israel. Ethiopia and Israel encourage any attempt to tear the south away from the north and have been able to enlist a small number of southerners in their service. And all that Libya is interested in is to create a state of chaos so as to overthrow President Numayri's Sudanese regime, but the south can never be separated from the north.

I asked him: What is the solution to ensure that there will be no further attempts to undermine stability?

He replied: We have deemed it appropriate to divide the south into three new provinces, which are the Upper Nile, Bahr al-Ghazal, and Equatorial Provinces. The new division will enable the southerners to have a bigge share in autonomy and will lead to a great incrase in services, control, and supervision of the situation, and an increase in education opportunities. All that the southerners hope for is to increase the number of southerners in Egyptian universities. My daughter Catherina is studying at Alexandria College of Agriculture because we love Egypt. As you can see there are no disturbances in the south, and this is evident from the number of tourists visiting the area to enjoy its breathtaking scenery.

Christina Ding is one of the influential southern leaders and the wife of the late William Ding, the spiritual father of the south. She is also a member of the Sudanese National Assembly. She told me: Southern Sudan is full of wealth and the world powers that want to control the destiny of small nations will not allow stability to remain. Food is the weapon they are using to dominate peoples. Sudan, with its great potential, is capable of becoming self-sufficient and of meeting the food requirements of neighboring countries. The discovery of oil and uranium in southern Sudan has prompted Israel and the big powers to attempt to get hold of it by various means, and therefore they want to create disturbances. But the Sudanese people, northern and southern, adhere to unity. For this reason we southerners rejected and resisted this little mutiny.

In the office of the vice president in the presidential palace *May* interviewed Vice President Joseph Lagu, a southerner in the top echelons of power.

I asked the Sudanese vice president: What is your opinion of the recent mutiny in the south?

Joseph Lagu said: The mutiny was a local matter and occurred within a single battalion and in a single area. It is completely

finished and it has not spread in the south. Investigation has shown that there are no local tribal hands behind the mutiny. In fact, some of the tribes were looted by the mutineers.

I asked: Do you think that there are foreign hands behind the mutiny?

He replied: There are those in the neighboring countries who would not like to see Sudan stable. We know who is hiding behind the screen. They can no longer act, as the national security organ and the Foreign Ministry have all the information. For this reason we have been able to crush attempts that sought to create trouble and disturbances.

I said: You believe that the situation is calm and stable, but is it possible that there are other groups that sympathize with the mutineers and that these still exist and could affect stability?

He replied: Stability in the south has continued since the Addis Ababa agreement. The mutiny incident had no effect on Sudan's stability. Such things often happen in other countries where army units stage a mutiny. It is the duty of the leadership to crush it. There is no fear as a result of this mutiny, and the people in the south are against it. The Sudanese Armed Forces Command has been able to crush it and will soon be able to wipe out all its fleeing remnants.

I asked him: You are a southerner and enthusiastic about Egyptian-Sudanese integration. Will such integration lead to stability in the south?

He answered: Yes, because our Egyptian brothers, with their experience and progress will turn the south into the world's food basket. The southerners want Egyptian teachers, doctors, and university professors. We want to benefit from our wealth and the Egyptians are the people most capable of enabling us to do so. For this reason the southerners have welcomed them.

ETHIOPIA

Eritrean Radio Claims 450 Ethiopians Killed

EA141732 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Summary] On the Halhal front, 450 Ethiopian soldiers were killed or wounded and 143 light weapons captured by the Eritrean People's Liberation Front in fighting on 12 June.

KENYA

Assistant Constitutional Affairs Minister Fired

EA151023 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] It has been announced from the Office of the President that the government has terminated the appointment of Mr Zablon Olang as an assistant minister with immediate effect. Mr Olang has been an assistant minister for constitutional affairs.

'Armed Bandits' Attack Tourists; One Killed

AB140825 Paris AFP in English 0817 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] Nairobi, June 14 (AFP) — A British tourist was killed when a group of armed bandits opened fire on three minibuses carrying 17 holiday-makers along the old Nairobi-Navivasha road some 60 kms (37 miles) west of here inside the Rift Valley. The tourist, identified as Everard John Edward Smith, 53, died instantly when a bullet went through his head. The driver of the vehicle is reported to be recovering from a bullet through the mouth.

The managing director of the United Touring Company (UTC) — the owners of the minibuses — Peter Smith, told AFP that the dead man was visiting Kenya with his wife on a package tour. Mr Smith said that the tourists were returning to Nairobi from Masai Mara game reserve near the border between Kenya and Tanzania when they were attacked. The two front buses escaped the bullets.

The incident is the latest in a series of attacks by armed men on tourists. Last week five Britons were attacked at Hippo Pool, some five kms (about three miles) from the Tanzania border by men armed with rifles. A few days later another group of foreign tourists was attacked in the Masai Mara game reserve near the Tanzanian border. Four bandits armed with machetes and a revolver entered a camp site at Kichwa Tembo wounding two people — one of them a camp guard — and stealing 1,500 dollars.

Since the beginning of this year, at least two foreigners have been injured by armed thugs at a viewpoint for the Rift Valley along the new Nairobi-Naivasha road some 40 kms (about 25 miles) west of here.

SOMALIA

Rebels Report Defection of Government Forces

EA132141 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] Reports from the 9th General Aynanshe Division of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia wing of the Somali opposition forces confirmed that more than 117 people, including 80 members of the Barre dictatorial army, surrendered to the division at the end of last week. The reports add that many civilians fleeing from the Mogadishu terrorist regime are pouring into bases of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia, located in territory liberated from the Mogadishu terrorist regime.

BURUNDI

President Bagaza To Visit France, Togo

AB151200 Dakar PANA in French 1120 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] Bujumbura, 15 Jun (PANA) — The president of the Republic of Burundi leaves Bujumbura today for Paris on a 5-day official working visit. This visit is in response to the invitation that French President Francois Mitterrand extended to him during his official visit to Burundi last October. President Bagaza's visit to France falls within the framework of strengthening the cooperative relations that have existed between Burundi and France since 1963. France cooperates with Burundi in the fields of rural development, agriculture, education, health, transport, and communications.

The Burundian head of state will leave Paris on 19 June for Togo, where he is to pay a 2-day official working visit at the invitation of Togolese President General Gnassingbe Eyadema. This visit will offer President Bagaza the opportunity to establish cooperative relations with this brotherly country in West Africa, which, like Burundi, is one of the poorest countries in the world.

CAMEROON

Domestic Production To Finance 1984 Budget

AB140942 Paris AFP in English 0936 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] Yaounde, Cameroon, June 14 (AFP) — Cameroon's 520 billion CFA franc budget (1.5 billion dollars) for the coming year will be financed entirely through the domestic product, official sources said here. The 1983-84 budget is 26.8 percent up on the figure for the current year, but there will be no additional taxation, the sources said. Recurrent expenditure takes 326 billion francs of the total, with the remaining 194 billions going on capital investment.

CHAD

Oueddei Forces Capture 'Two Important Areas'

LD150832 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] Bardai, 15 Jun (JANA) — The liberation army forces of Goukouni Oueddei's Transitional National Union Government have captured two important areas near Faya. They are Ayin Kilkila and (Kordmi).

Bardai radio mentioned yesterday that the capture of these two important areas by elements of the liberation army took place without any resistance from the insurgent forces of Hissein Habre.

GABON

Joint Military Exercise With French Reported

AB141015 Libreville Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Mayoumba '83, the French-Gabonese joint military exercise, began yesterday in Mouila, Mouya, Beme, Mouyabi, Tchibanga, Ndende, and Mayoumba. Several branches of Gabon's security forces are participating in the exercise: the national police force, the ground forces, the Air Force, the national gendarmerie, the Navy, and the Presidential Guard.

The ceremony closing the exercise will be held on 18 June and will be attended by French General (Lacase), who is expected in Libreville today. Gen (Lacase) was invited by General (Baouma) and may be received by the president during his visit.

RWANDA

Habyarimana To Be Candidate for New Term

EA150001 Kigali Domestic Service in French 0430 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] The president of the republic, Major General Juvenal Habyarimana, yesterday chaired the fourth extraordinary meeting of the Central Committee of the MRND [Revolutionary Movement for National Development] at the movement's headquarters in Kigali, from 0830 to 2030. Yesterday's meeting examined the draft report that the Central Committee is to present to the fourth ordinary congress of the movement, which is scheduled to convene at the end of this month, from 26 to 29 June.

The draft report presented to the Central Committee for review by by the secretary general of the MRND, militant Bonaventure Habymana, contains two important sections: The first describes the activities of the Central Committee since the last ordinary congress of the MRND, while the second gives details on the progress made in implementing the resolutions adopted by the movement's third ordinary congress. The Central Committee asked the movement's secretary general to finalize the document in light of all observations made and to send it to the congress in order to allow its members to become acquainted with it before the meeting of the fourth congress.

The Central Committee also decided to submit the candidacy of militant Juvenal Habyarimana, the founder-president of the MRND, for a new mandate of 5 years as leader of our movement. This decision is in accordance with Article 14 of the MRND's charter. Article 40 of the Constitution stipulates that the MRND

president shall be the only candidate for the office of president of the republic.

Before ending yesterday's meeting, the founder-president of the MRND, Maj Gen Juvenal Habyarimana, thanked members of the Central Committee for renewing their trust in him and declared that he was counting on their support and collaboration in pursuing our movement's policy.

BENIN

President, SDAR Ambassador Discuss OAU Summit

AB142200 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] Our great comrade in arms President Mathieu Kerekou this morning received His Excellency (Wadakhi Ahmed al-Aiba), the SDAR ambassador to Benin. Following the audience, the SDAR diplomat expressed his views to Sylvestre Zouemaho on the 19th OAU summit which has just ended in Addis Ababa.

[Begin recording] [(Al-Aiba)] The discussions went on just as we expected — I mean we, the people of Africa. The SDAR in particular has shown on several occasions that it would contribute to the convening of the 19th summit. And, in fact, we kept the promise which we made to our African friends, the brotherly people of Africa. We kept the promise by voluntarily and temporarily withdrawing from the deliberations of the OAU. This extremely great gesture made it possible to hold the summit successfully in Addis Ababa. Lastly, I feel that the SDAR won a brilliant victory concerning our legitimate right to self-determiniation and independence.

[Zouemaho] Your talk with President Kerekou comes shortly after that summit. Did you discuss the 19th OAU summit?

[(Al-Aiba)] Indeed, our talk touched on the deliberations of the 19th OAU summit and on the outcome of the summit with regard to the Western Saharan issue. It also touched on implementation of the recommendations adopted at the summit on the Western Sahara. President Kerekou reiterated his assurances about Benin's stand on the Saharan cause. In this regard he pledged Benin's continuing support to the Saharan people. This will strengthen solidarity between the Beninese and the Saharan peoples in the future. [end recording]

Radio Cooperation Agreement Signed With CSSR

AB142215 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Excerpt] A cooperation agreement was signed in Cotonou today between CSSR radio and Benin radio and television. The ceremony took place at Radio House. Henceforth the two corporations will promote the exchange of visits between their cadres at all levels. Beninese journalists and technicians will train and receive refresher courses in the CSSR. Similarly, CSSR journalists will be sent to our country. Under the agreement, the two corporations will exchange programs on political, social, and economic activities of the two countries, including literary programs and drama for children and adolescents. The agreement was signed on behalf of the CSSR by that country's ambassador to our country and on behalf of Benin by the director general of Benin radio and television.

NIGERIA

Shagari Congratulates Leaders on OAU Summit

AB141340 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] President Shehu Shagari has congratulated all African heads of state for successfully holding the 19th OAU summit conference in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. He stressed that by this Africa has overcome the divisive forces that had threatened to destroy the unity, freedom, and aspirations of the African peoples.

The president was speaking in Lagos yesterday when the outgoing Sierra Leonean high commissioner in Nigeria, Mr George Lamin, called on him at State House, Ribadu Road. President Shagari expressed satisfaction that all the African leaders at the meeting demonstrated a spirit of reconciliation, compromise, maturity, and foresight in their appreciation of the greater interests of Africa. The president, who is also the first vice chairman of the OAU, remarked that if the leaders had allowed the summit to fail, it would have amounted to a betrayal of the hopes and aspirations of the people of Africa at a time when the struggle against imperialism, apartheid, and backwardness needed to be intensified.

President Shehu Shagari, who led Nigeria's delegation to the summit, said Nigeria looked forward to making further contributions as a member of the OAU implementation committee on Western Sahara, to the organization of a cease-fire, and a general referendum in the area. He thanked his Sierra Leonean counterpart, President Siaka Stevens, for his contribution to the survival of the OAU.

In his speech, the high commissioner congratulated the president for his efforts in ensuring the success of the OAU summit and thereby guaranteeing African unity.

Azikiwe Questions Popularity of Ojukwu

AB141233 Lagos NAN in English 1213 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] Sokoto, Jun 14 (NAN) — The NPP [Nigerian People's Party] presidential candidate, Dr Nnamdi Azikiwe, said yesterday in Sokoto that there was a yardstick to judge the popularity of Chief Emeka Ojuku because he (Ojukwu) was a man with "dictatorial tendencies" when he was the military governor of the defunct Eastern Region.

Speaking on an NTA [Nigerian Television Authority] Sokoto personality program, "Topic," Dr Azikiwi said that although Chief Ojukwu was popular during the war, "a war-time military leader is never comparable to a peace-time hero under a democracy."

According to the NPP candidate, Chief Ojukwu received a rousing home-coming more out of the curiosity of many who were still young during the war, adding that it would not be appropriate to tag him as very popular because up till now there are people who would want "to do him in" for his failure.

He said that the NPP as a party has now got enough financial and organizational resources to contest this year's elections in all the 19 states of the federation, unlike in 1979 when financial problems hindered it from contesting in Sokoto, Kwara and Borno States.

Dr Azikiwe also said that the NPP was prepared to make use of its glory to put up its program for the people whom, he said, were yearning for a change from the present administration.

The NPP presidential candidate reiterated his earlier call for a system of government in the country based on a diarchy between civilians and the military, with the latter acting as ex-officio members of the Cabinet. He said that the military chiefs of the Armed Forces should constitute the partners in the diarchy charged with the responsibility of enforcing the rules of the Constitution. He maintained that under the system, all decisions carried out by the Council of State should be made binding on all governments in the federation. "If all these were done, the president would not have done what he did on the Revenue Allocation Act," he said.

SENEGAL

ECOWAS, OAU Summits Discussed at Cabinet Meeting

AB142058 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Excerpt] The Cabinet met this morning under the chairmanship of the head of state. In his report to the council, the president of the republic first discussed the sixth summit of the conference of heads of state and government of the Economic Community of West African States [ECOWAS]. The summit was held in Conakry 28-30 May 1983. The head of state expressed satisfaction with the positive results of this conference and gave precise instructions to the minister of trade on the necessary measures Senegal must take to implement the pertinent resolutions of this summit. The president of the republic later reported to the council on the 19th OAU summit, held 6-11 June 1983 in Addis Ababa. The head of state expressed satisfaction with the satisfactory results of the summit and said African unity has been strengthened through the Addis Ababa session of the OAU. The president of the republic also expressed the indignation of the Senegalese people and government over the hanging of the three South African nationalists in Johannesburg on 9 June 1983. They were freedom fighters who fell victim of the heinous South African regime based on apartheid. He strongly condemned this action by the racist Government of South Africa and reaffirmed the solidarity of the people and Government of Senegal with freedom fighters in South Africa, under the leadership of the ANC.

Economic Talks With FRG in Dakar Reported

AB131741 Dakar PANA in French 1510 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] Dakar, 13 Jun (APS-SENEGAL/PANA) — Cheikh Hamidou Kane, minister of plan and cooperation, opened the meeting of the German-Senegalese joint commission this morning at the Foreign Ministry.

Over 4 days, experts of the two delegations will "make decisions on the economic and financial cooperation program for the next 2 years."

In his speech, Mr Kane lauded the excellent relations between Senegal and the FRG and emphasized water resources and rural development. Since Senegal's independence, the minister pointed out, the FRG has granted Senegal 70 billion CFA francs. Thirty percent of this grant was as subventions while the remainder was on favorable conditions.

Cooperation between the two countries has continued to strengthen in quantity and in quality, he pointed out, citing FRG contributions in the fields of food self-sufficiency, industrial development and health.

Dr Wolf Preuss, director general of the Africa division at the FRG Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation, said the FRG's unfavorable economic situation will necessarily affect its cooperation with other countries.

According to Dr Preuss, future cooperation between the two countries must "aim at a global situation." To this end, he said, the two delegations will discuss the follow-up of projects already begun in order to constantly assess present commitments and to see how they are being implemented.

The leader of the FRG delegation also urged "understanding" from the Senegalese partners, if the FRG — because of the recession — has been forced to ask for purchase of German equipment in implementing FRG initiated projects.

Dr Preuss also stressed the need to pay encouraging prices for agricultural products and to liberalize the economy.

Speaking on subregional cooperation, he explained that the FRG supports the setting up of larger economic zones.

UPPER VOLTA

Rebel Unit Mines Bridge, Cuts Phone Lines

AB150945 Paris AFP in English 0934 GMT 15 June 83

[Text] Ouagadougou, Jun 15 (AFP) — Telephone links with the southern Upper Volta town of Po were still cut this week, as reliable reports said that a rebel paratroop unit loyal to ousted Prime Minister Thomas Sankara had mined a bridge 60 kms (40 miles away) on the main road to Ghana.

In an interview published in the government weekly *Carrefour African (African Crossroads)*, Po Garrison Commander Captain Blaise Compaore said that he and his men would not lay down their arms until the authorities had given in to their demands.

Upper Volta's military authorities were tight-lipped on the latest developments at Po, 160 kms (100 miles) south of the capital, where troops rebelled after last month's sacking of Captain Sankara by head of state Major Jean-Baptiste Ouedraogo.

Capt. Sankara, who once served at Po, was dismissed from the ruling Popular Salvation Council with Major Jean-Baptiste Boucary Lingani for his outspoken statements and close links with Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. Military sources said only that contacts with the Po garrison were still open and that it was hoped that "reason will prevail".

The rebellion was public knowledge immediately after the dismissal of Capt Sankara, but because of the lack of fresh information it was later widely assumed to be over.

Carrefour African said that several envoys had been sent to Po to negotiate with the rebels, including Army Chief of Staff Colonel Marcel Yawa Tamini.

Capt. Compaore is believed to have about 150 men from the commando training camp. Reliable sources said that they had mined the bridge between Ouagadougou and Po, over the Red Volta River on the road south towards Ghana. Traffic had been cut since yesterday morning, the sources said.

According to reliable but unconfirmed reports here loyalist infantry and armoured units had been sent to the Po region, more in a show of strength than in preparation for a move against the rebels. The authorities seemed to be determined to resolve the crisis without bloodshed.

ANGOLA

Johannesburg: Jorge Denies Agreement With U.S.

MB150716 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] The Angolan foreign affairs minister, Mr Paulo Jorge, has denied that his country and the United States have reached agreement on the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola as a condition that can speed up the independence of South-West Africa/Namibia. Speaking in Madrid at the end of a 3-day visit to Spain, Mr Jorge said no agreement had been reached between Angola and the United States on South-West Africa/Namibia, or on the normalization of relations between the two countries. He said Angola was not prepared to establish relations with any country under preestablished conditions.

West German diplomats said in Bonn last week that Washington and Luanda had reached a substantial degree of agreement on the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

Sao Tome and Principe President Departs

MB140933 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Excerpt] The president of Sao Tome and Principe, Manuel Pinto da Costa, left Luanda this morning following a 12-hour stay while en route to his country.

The Sao Tome and Principe head of state was in Luanda after taking part in the 19th OAU summit in Addis Ababa, which ended the day before yesterday in the Ethiopian capital.

UNITA Cites Government, Cuban Casualties

FL131400 Bridgetown CANA in English 1257 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] Lisbon, June 13, CANA-REUTER — The Angolan rebel movement UNITA said today its forces killed 29 government troops and seven Cubans in an attack on the town of Cuima in west central Angola on June 5.

A communique issued here by the Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) said seven Angola soldiers were captured by the rebels who occupied the town for 14 hours. It said three guerrillas were killed and nine wounded.

The guerrillas destroyed barracks used by two Angolan battalions and a Cuban company, an electricity plant and government offices and burned 13 enemy vehicles, the communique said.

In another attack in Huambo Province two days later UNITA commandos blew up water supply installations serving an industrial area of the provincial capital, it added.

LESOTHO

Diplomatic Ties Established With Nicaragua

MB150930 Maseru Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] The Government of the Kingdom of Lesotho and the Government of Nicaragua yesterday established diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level. According to communique released in the capitals of Maseru and Managua, the two countries are desirous of promoting a spirit of mutual understanding and of developing ties of friendship and cooperation between their respective countries and peoples.

Both governments have expressed their confidence that this agreement would contribute to the development of mutually beneficial economic, trade, cultural, and other ties between their two countries in the interest of strengthening international cooperation and promoting an international order founded on peace and justice.

The agreement was concluded by an exchange of letters in New York between Mr (Tsediso Thamae), charge d'affaires of Lesotho at the United Nations, and His Excellency Ambassador Javier Chamorro Mora of Nicaragua.

MOZAMBIQUE

SADCC Railway Agreement Signed With Canada

MB141452 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] This morning in Maputo, Mozambique and Canada signed a Southern African Development Coordination Conference [SADCC] agreement for financing a project to reconstruct the railway line between Nacala and Entre-Lagos. The agreement was signed by Alcantara Santos, minister of ports, railways, and merchant marine, and by Robert McLaren, Canadian ambassador to Mozambique. Arthur Blumeris, executive secretary of the SADCC, witnessed the signing.

At the signing ceremony, Minister Santos said that the reconstruction of the railway line is one of the SADCC's most important projects and that the Southern African Transport Commission involved itself in the project with great dedication. The minister assured the governments sponsoring the project, namely Canada, France, and Portugal, of our country's total commitment to fulfilling the signed agreement so that the project will become a model for cooperation in southern Africa.

Canada will participate in the project by supplying and replacing rails. The project for the reconstruction of the railway line between Nacala and Entre-Lagos also includes the construction of a factory to manufacture concrete sleepers in Nampula and the establishment of a stone quarry in Namialo.

Machel Receives SADCC Secretary

MB151012 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 15 June 83

[Text] In Maputo yesterday President Samora Machel received Arthur Blumeris, executive secretary of the SADCC, with whom he exchanged views on the progress of the development projects of the regional body. Among other things, Arthur Blumeris spoke about the cooperation agreement signed yesterday between the SADCC and the Canadian Government, and about a number of contacts he has held with aviation officials in Maputo.

The SADCC executive secretary is in Maputo as part of the preparations for the regional institution's summit meeting which will take place in the Mozambique capital next month.

NAMIBIA

SWAPO Would Need Help To Rule Territory

MB141523 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] Dr Willie van Niekerk, the administrator-general of South-West Africa, says it would be impossible for SWAPO to rule the territory without the assistance of a surrogate force. Dr van Niekerk was commenting in an interview with the South African Broadcasting Corporation on the possibility of SWAPO winning an election in South-West Africa. He said that he did not believe it possible for SWAPO to win an election there and that there is no evidence that SWAPO has much support in the territory. Asked how it would be possible for SWAPO to keep a significant military force in the field Dr van Niekerk said that SWAPO would recruit many of its men in southern Angola, where the people are also Ovambo-speaking.

SOUTH AFRICA

Zimbabwe Will Note Terrorist 'Springboard' Role

MB141824 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] The minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, says he believes that the Zimbabwean Government would take note that its territory is being used as a springboard for terrorist attacks on South Africa. Speaking in Cape Town following the arrest of two ANC terrorists in the Messina district, he said he did not want to accuse the Zimbabwean Government of having known that terrorists were using Zimbabwe as a base for attacks on South Africa. He said that there had also been further confirmation that Mozambique was accommodating ANC terrorists who are in Maputo and planning attacks on South Africa.

Mr le Grange said he believed the Zimbabwean Government would take cognizance of this serious situation where terrorists from Mozambique were abusing Zimbabwean territory and airports in their efforts to attack South Africa. He said that the two captured terrorists and the two others who escaped back into Zimbabwe had planned the operation at the ANC headquarters in Maputo. They had flown to Harare and from there had cut the border fence and crossed into South Africa with a selection of weapons. Mr le Grange said earlier that this proved what was going on in Maputo despite assurances from the Mozambican Government that it was not accommodating refugees.

Choice of New UK Trade Secretary Welcomed

MB131728 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Station commentary: "Britain's Trade with South Africa"]

[Text] The appointment of Mr Cecil Parkinson as Britain's new secretary of state for trade and industry should be beneficial to reciprocal trade between South Africa and the United Kingdom. The Trade and Industry Department has now been merged in Britain's new drive to increase exports and trade in general. In this respect, South Africa should benefit by increased trade with Britain. Mr Parkinson recently had discussions with South African Trade and Industries Minister Dawie de Villiers, former ambassador in London. At present, South Africa's two-way trade with Britain is in excess of $3 billion a year, and Britain remains one of South Africa's biggest trading partners.

The United Kingdom-South Africa Trade Association considers that Britain is now well placed to increase trade with South Africa. The association's executive director, Mr (John MacQuiggan) has said: Britain is in a better position than during the past 20 years to increase visible trade with South Africa. We have gone through a recession and have come to grips with the economic difficulties, having reduced inflation from 22 to 4 percent. Mr (MacQuiggan) says there has been increased efficiency in British industry lately and that the country is now geared for a highly competitive situation. We are looking forward, he says, to an upturn in our economy which will enable us to buy more from South Africa, particularly mineral resources for our industry. Then with an upturn in the South African economy we will be able to increase our exports.

The major companies involved in the United Kingdom-South Africa Trade Association have $8.5 billion in direct investments in South Africa, and more than $10 billion in indirect investment. This represents about 50 percent of all foreign investments in South Africa and is about 10 percent of all British overseas investment. Visible trade exports to South Africa are about $1.2 billion a year, and invisibles about $1.8 billion. The reexport of raw materials such as gold and diamonds is $400 million a year.

Commentary Calls for Unity Among Namibian Parties

MB140926 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] Once more machinery is being created in South-West Africa whereby the people of the territory are to consult with each other and reach democratically accountable decisions about their future. Briefly, the state council proposed by the administrator-general of South-West Africa, Dr Willie van Niekerk, is to provide a forum for nominated political party

leaders to make comprehensive proposals for an interim government until independence. Decisions reached via a two-thirds majority will be subjected to a referendum, and thereafter, once the council's final report has been submitted to the administrator-general, it will disband, and the administrator-general will initiate the steps necessary to secure the proposal's implementation.

The necessity for and the advantage of such a forum for political parties in the territory should be palpably apparent. South Africa is determined that decisions on South-West Africa's future should reflect the will of the majority. The political struggle for South-West Africa, Foreign Minister Pik Botha has declared, must be won by South-West Africans themselves. Mr Botha had indicated despair over what he called the depressing dissent within the ranks of the internal parties and has pointed out that never has South Africa pledged a democratic government to an independent South-West Africa. What South Africa does provide is a security umbrella, a defense and administrative shield under and behind which South-West Africans are expected to work out their own affairs.

Certainly the depths of frustration confronting South-West African political leaders must be appreciated. They are expected to be rulers, but not proper rulers of an independent country. They astonished the world and even themselves by winning hands-down a one-man, one-vote election in 1978 despite SWAPO boycott calls and intimidation. Yet the United Nations continues to afford SWAPO sole representative status. They had a Turnhalle that miraculously reached consensus among 11 ethnic groups about the territory's constitutional future, but that was abandoned in the interests of the independence negotiations. They had a ministers council, a national assembly. They were dissolved because of breakups and doubts over whether government was truly representative. Yet there remains an urgent necessity for internal parties to try again.

In the event of the Americans engineering a Cuban pullout from Angola, an election in terms of UN Resolution 435 becomes a strong possibility. If SWAPO's brand of Marxism is to be avoided, the democratically inclined parties must organize for a united stand.

If it becomes clear that a settlement has once again become a long-term affair, the parties must nevertheless create the structures necessary for the people to exercise their right to self-determination in the interim period.

Uncertainty is hamstringing development and progress in the territory. The parties can, via the state council, give direction and increase confidence.

As they look back on their turbulent history, two roads are now open to internal political leaders. One is a road of despair and of impotence, which can only lead to disaster.

The other is an attitude which regards the maelstrom they have gone through as the crucible of experience, refining them and shaping them to confront the challenges of the future. The signs now are that the hardy men of South-West Africa will not let themsleves down.

Teachers Group Rejects Proposed Constitution

MB141340 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] The government's planned new constitution has suffered another setback. It has been rejected by the Cape Professional Teachers Association [CPTA] at its annual conference in Worcester. The 800 delegates to the conference have backed the stand taken by the CPTA Executive against the constitutional proposals. The CPTA represents 19,000 of the 25,000 teachers employed in Colored schools.

The motion says the CPTA could not ignore the proposals since they affect education and entrench apartheid in the education system. The association has also criticized the government for excluding Africans from reform.

2 Men Sentenced to 15 Years for Terrorism

MB141138 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1000 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] Two former members of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging have each been sentenced to 15-year jail terms. Jakob Daniel Viljoen and Hedrik Jacobz were convicted on charges under the terrorism act in the Pretoria Supreme Court yesterday.

Justice van Reenen said he would be failing in his duty if he did not impose a severe sentence. Leave to appeal was not granted. Defense counsel (Paul Barnard) has notified the court that a petition will be placed before the chief justice. An application for Viljoen's bail to be extended is pending.

ZAMBIA

AFP: Kaunda To Hold Talks With Labor Leaders

AB141035 Paris AFP in English 1022 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] Lusaka, June 14 (AFP) — Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda is to hold talks with labour leaders in a bid to prevent a general strike in the economically-troubled country.

In a statement last night Mr Kaunda appealed for an end to the debate in the press on the issue of a ceiling on wages, which the International Monetary Fund set as a condition for agreeing to standby loans for Zambia. A government spokesman said that the president and executives of the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions would discuss ways to satisfy the IMF conditions.

The president urged union leaders to be more cautious, saying that "leaders must allow no room for confusing those they are privileged to lead. No leader, be they government or trade union, can afford to be in all situations less than honest at this extremely difficult time in the life of the nation."

Mr Kaunda first announced a five percent ceiling on all wage raises, which the unions rejected, and later offered a 10 percent ceiling, which the unions also rejected, warning that they were prepared to strike on the issue.

Zimbabwe Delegation Arrives for Railway Talks
MB150630 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] A five-man delegation from Zimbabwe's Ministry of Transport arrived in Lusaka today for routine talks with their Zambian counterparts on the unitary railway system between the two countries. The delegation is led by the permanent secretary in the Ministry of Transport, (Donald Masuku).

ZIMBABWE

Minister Denies RSA Allegations on ANC Fighters
MB141857 Harare Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] The minister of state in the prime minister's office responsible for security today refuted the recent statement by the apartheid South African regime that the ANC fighters whom it allegedly arrested came from Zimbabwe. Comrade Emmerson Munangagwa said: It is an open secret that the Pretoria regime has been the source of countless acts of unprovoked aggression against not only Zimbabwe but also Angola, Mozambique, and Lesotho. The minister added that as these acts of aggression are not only unjustified, but also perpetrated on the flimsiest of excuses, I can only conclude that this is the latest of the regime's excuses to unleash aggression against us.

That is the end of the minister's statement.

Cultural Agreement With Cuba Expected Soon
MB101440 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Zimbabwe and Cuba are expected to sign a cultural exchange agreement soon. In an interview with the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation today, the Cuban charge d'affairs to Zimbabwe, Comrade (Ramon Alonso), said the accord will promote the level of awareness, knowledge, and understanding between Cubans and Zimbabweans.

Comrade (Alonso) revealed that about 100 Zimbabweans are studying in Cuba in fields such as engineering, medicine, and agriculture. He says the Cuban Government will be offering more scholarships to Zimbabweans soon.

Magistrate Orders Detained Malawians Released
MB141748 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1735 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] Harare, June 14, SAPA — A Harare magistrate today ordered the immediate release of two Malawian nationals arrested in April after the assassination of exiled Malawian opposition leader, Dr Attati Mpakati.

The magistrate, Mr Mike Lofty, turned down an application that the men be remanded in custody, saying there were insufficient facts about the case, "other than suspicion."

Mr Brighton Matuwere, a radio producer, and Mr Hennings Muhango, a hotelier, were arrested in early April shortly after the discovery of Dr Mpakati's bullet-ridden body near the city centre.

Applications for the two to be released on bail were ruled out by a certificate from the minister of home affairs, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze.

Dr Mpakati was president of the Socialist League of Malawi.

AFP: 'Anti-Government Rebels' Kill White Farmer
AB151023 Paris AFP in English 1014 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] Harare, June 15 (AFP) — Anti-government rebels shot and killed a white rancher yesterday in far southwestern Zimbabwe, the Commercial Farmers Union (CFU) said here today.

A CFU spokesman said Ian Brebner, 39, was ambushed on his property near Figtree, between Bulawayo and the Botswana border, by a group of eight men. The rancher is the 23rd white farmer or family member killed by anti-government "dissidents" in the past year-and-a-half. In that period, an estimated 200 people in total, mostly rural blacks, have been killed by the rebels in the Matabeleland region of southwestern Zimbabwe.

The spokesman for the CFU, the mouthpiece of Zimbabwe's 5,000 white agriculturalists who are the mainstay of the farming-ranching sector, said Mr Brebner had gone with some of his black laboreres to inspect a cattle water trough when he was ambushed. No one else was hurt. Mr Brebner was armed with an automatic rifle, but was bending over to inspect the trough when his assailants opened fire, the spokesman said.

White ranchers in the southwest have complained that the mainly black security forces are not doing enough to protect them, and in recent months have been allowed to begin carrying arms again for the first time since the seven-year guerrilla war for black rule.